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Britain Turns A Corner on Recession as Output Rises

By Erik Ipsen ernational Herald Tribune

LONDON - Britain's longest economic losing streak since the Depression officially ended Monday with the release of data showing that after 10 quarters of flat or falling output the economy actually grew.

In the first quarter of the year it grew by 0.2

percent, or an even stronger 0.6 percent, when the volatile oil sector is left out.

"Now we have figures showing the economy the covering in many, many sectors across a broad front," said a jubilant Norman Lamont, the chancellor of the Exchequer.

Economists give much of the credit for the surprisingly quick turn in Britain's fortunes to its cut from the European exchange-rate mechanism last Searchage

anism last September on what was originally known as Black Wednesday. That move cleared the way for a rapid-fire series of interest rate cuts plus a huge reduction in the value of the

"Without that it is quite possible that we would have seen another contraction in the economy," said Keith Wade, an economist at Schroder Securities.

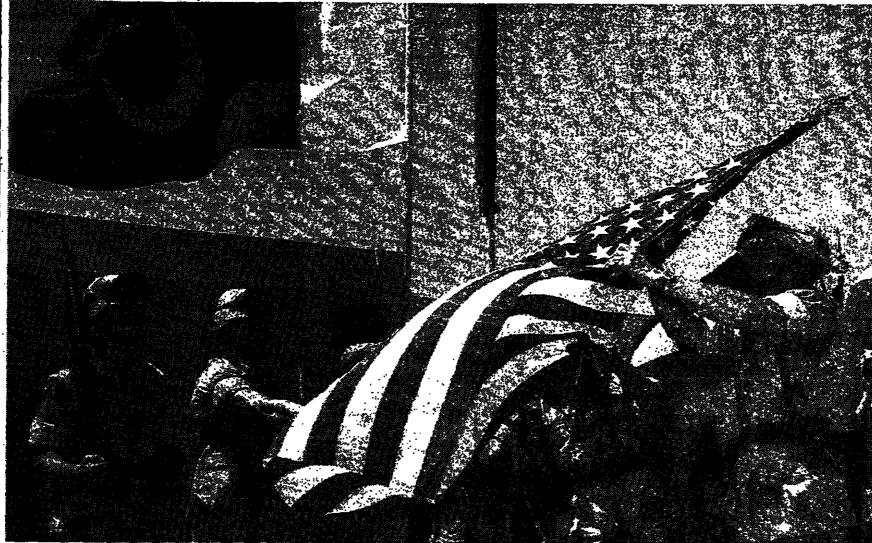
With so much, so suddenly going Britain's way, talk has emerged in recent days of a "British model," one that might have applica-tions elsewhere in Europe, where recession now reigns. "I think it will be next year before Europe can even contemplate a sustained re-covery." said Peter Warburton, chief economist at Robert Fleming Securities.

But Europeans may find reason for anger as much as anything else. One of Britain's greatest strengths in recent months has been the success of its exporters — a success also enjoyed by Sweden, Spain and Italy, which have all devalued their currencies recently against those of the other European countries whose money is effectively pegged to the Deutsche mark.

"The countries on the periphery are un-doubtedly grabbing growth from the countries in the core," said George Hodgson, a market strategist with Warburg Securities.

But it would be difficult for the core countries to follow London's lead and bail out of the ERM. For one thing, their recessions are rela-tively young by British standards and they are under less political pressure to take such a radical step. For another, most economists pour cold water on the notion of any sort of British economic model.

"Certainly the U.K. is a good example of how to get the economy going in the short term," said Nigel Pain, an economist with the See MODEL, Page 15



THE U.S. QUITS MOGADISHU - Soldiers lowering the American flag in the Somali capital Monday as they handed over control to a UN force of Pakistanis. Page 2.

Vote of Confidence for Yeltsin, but Can He Build on It?

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service MOSCOW - Even with incomplete returns and after a year of economic dislocation. Bons N. Yeltsin seems to have won an impressive vote of confidence in Sunday's referendum, getting almost as high a percentage of the ballots as he did two years ago when he became Russia's first president.

But this referendum was not an election. Legally, it changes nothing, and it turns no one out of office, least of all Mr. Yeltsin's opposition in the Congress of People's Deputies.

and Mr. Yeltsin's Western allies - waited ex-

pectantly to see how he was going to try to turn this moral victory into practical politics.

Mr. Yeltsin, who had much to lose by the vote, is in a significantly stronger position than a week ago, but his dilemma remains the same.

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He wants to crack the iron mold of a Soviet-era constitution and holdover legislature, but can only do so with extraconstitutional means.

Currently, the 1,033-member Congress of As his opponents immediately began on People's Deputies holds supreme power and Monday to try to discredit the vote, Russia—— can amend the constitution as it pleases. The parliament is not about vote itself out of exis-

tence to provide Mr. Yeltsin the new, presidential constitution he wants, and it is difficult to see how he is going to make them do it.

The legislators have been rebuffed by the voters, some 67 percent of whom wanted the deputies to face early elections. But with turnout for the referendum at about 65 percent, less than half of all registered voters backed early elections, so Congress can decide to ignore the

If anyone has lost in this referendum, it is the legislators, their chairman, Ruslan I. Khasbulatoy, and their latter-day spokesman. Vice President Alexander V. Rutskoi. But they are refusing to admit defeat, talking instead about "fraud" and the "manipulation" of voters by

formation terror."

Mr. Rutskoi plans to go on television this week with new allegations of corruption against the country's best-known economic reformers: Mr. Khasbulatov is talking of another emergency session of the Congress and new laws to govern the electronic media.

Before Sunday, Mr. Yeltsin said that he would interpret a vote for him as a vote for constitutional change and a French-style presidential republic, with a new bicameral partiament. He said he would move resolutely to reestablish executive control over the regions and the economy, putting "stabilization" to the

See YELTSIN, Page 8

Backers Press for Reform as Foes Deny He Won

By Fred Hiatt

Washington Past Service

MOSCOW - Supporters of President Boris N. Yeltsin urged him on Monday to accelerate Russia's reforms following his referendum victory, while conservative opponents denied that Mr. Yeltsin had won a victory at all.

The different interpretations suggested that the ballot Sunday would not easily break the stalemate bedeviling Russia's political and economic policy-making. Much now seemed to depend on the next moves of the president, who

was said to be "studying" the preliminary re-

About 60 percent of those who voted expressed confidence in Mr. Yeltsin and more than half supported his social and economic program, while nearly 70 percent voted to re-place the conservative parliament by means of early elections.

Mr. Yeltsin's spokesman hailed the referendum as a show of "massive support" for the president that showed "that the popular will for revival through democratic reforms has taken root in Russia and is growing stronger.

But Vice President Alexander N. Rutskoi, a leading critic of Mr. Yeltsin, denied that the president or his reforms had won a victory. Mr. Rutskoi noted that if 32 million people had voted for Mr. Yeltsin, more than 70 million voted against him or did not vote at all.

There can be no talk of overall popular support," Mr. Rutskoi told Reuters news agen-

The chairman of the parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, was similarly unyielding. He told See VOTE, Page 8

For West, Perpetual Paralysis on Bosnia

By William Drozdiak

Washington Post Service PARIS - After passing the critical threshold of Russia's referendum, Western governments still seem more deeply mired than ever in a policy impasse over how to bring peace to the former Yugoslavia.

There is acute awareness that tougher sanctions may not halt Serbian aggression and could even destabilize neighboring countries. But the United States and its European allies appear to be preoccupied by fears that any form of military intervention could entail even

worse consequences — for themselves and for the Balkan region.

Stymied by their own anxieties, the European allies have announced that they are waiting to take their cue from the United States. But President Bill Clinton said last week that he would only move after consulting closely with U.S. allies, a process that appears to be perpetuating paralysis on both sides of the Atlantic.

Now that President Boris N. Yeltsin has emerged with a vote of

confidence from a nationwide referendum, the West can no longer

lean on the excuse that nothing should be done before the Russian vote. Mr. Yeltsin's conservative opponents had tried to bolster their

cause by fanning pan-Slavic sentiment on behalf of Serbia. In the absence of any apparent readiness to use force, the United States and its allies are hoping that imposing tougher sanctions will compel Serbia to bring Bosnian Serbs to accept a peace agreement. But given the Serbs' repeated avowals to fight to the bitter end for a

NEWS ANALYSIS

greater nation, there are fears that new sanctions could backfire by damaging the economies of Bulgaria, Hungary, Macedonia and Romania, and by possibly making them more vulnerable to being drawn into the conflict.

Last week, Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission. underscored how the stakes have become clearer as they have grown

See BOSNIA, Page 2

Italy Names Chief Banker As Prime Minister

ESTABLISHED 1887

Businessmen Applaud As Lira Gains Strength Versus Mark and Dollar

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service ROME - After days of horse-trading and confusion, President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro named the Central Bank governor, Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, as prime minister Monday, marking a formal break with decades of rule by party insiders and their appointees.

The 72-year-old banker will head a stopgap administration that faces major challenges: to trim the budget, enact sweeping political reform and then bow out after early elections.

But, said the Socialist Party leader, Giorgio Benvenuto, Mr. Ciampi's nomination was "the result of many no's" in the negotiations leading up to the nomination, meaning that cross-vetoes had canceled out other candidates. His selection for the job was described by one analyst as President Scalfaro's last resort.

Word of Mr. Ciampi's nomination heartened both the nation's business community and the stock and foreign exchange markets, where the lira immediately gained strength against the German mark and the U.S. dollar.

The choice of a figure from outside Italy's discredited political establishment to head Italy's 52d postwar government reflected as much the inability of traditional power-brokers to agree on an alternative as the widespread sense among Italians that they want change.

It remained uncertain whether the central bank governor — who presided over the col-lapse of the lira in the European monetary crisis last fail - would be able to muster the political authority to press a divided Parliament toward change that will mean the political demise of many of its members.

After meeting Mr. Scalfaro to accept the nomination, Mr. Ciampi termed political reform "the absolute priority" of his incoming administration while pursuing the fiscal poli-cies of his predecessor, Giuliano Amato, which were designed to severely cut back Italy's run-

away budget deficit. In an apparent reference to the zeal with which magistrates have pursued investigations of both corruption and politicians' ties to the Mafia, Mr. Ciampi also committed himself to "intensity the struggle against crime in all its

that is capable of bringing about the change the nation called for in an unmistakable way." he

However ambiguous, Mr. Ciampi's nomination was the latest step in Italy's lurching progress toward reform since a vast corruption scandal virtually cleaned out the political and business elite that ran the country for most of the nostwar era.

A week ago, the results of a two-day referendum overwhelmingly endorsed a fundamental change in the way the Senate is elected. The result was widely interpreted as a call for an end to the system that entrenched the power of political party bosses, encouraged endless changes of government and provided cover for

gross corruption. A day after the results were known, Mr. Amato began the process of resignation. But finding a successor ran into political bickering, and each day brought word of a new frontrunner, none of whom was destined for the final

furlong.
Within minutes of Mr. Ciampi's nomination, moreover, new political disputes erupted over

its significance.
"The nomination of the governor means that the results of the referendum will not be given immediate effect and we will firmly oppose

anything that prolongs the present system." said Marco Formentini of the Northern Although the referendum and the corruption scandal have between them weakened many of

Italy's mainstream parties, they still have the power to pass judgment on Mr. Ciampi's lineup in Parliament Mr. Ciampi, who has worked at the Bank of

Italy since 1946, is seen as free of binding political ties and may choose an administration made up of similar personalities with more technical than political qualifications.

Bundesbank Chief: Testing Rate Cuts on the Markets

By Brandon Mitchener

FRANKFURT - A growing realization of the depth of the German recession has added urgency to the Bundesbank's interest rate actions, the bank president said Monday, and analysts said that makes it likely that future cuts will come faster than had been expected.

"It is our job to find out how far we can go in the process of curting rates" without destabilizing the German currency and credit markets,

Helmut Schlesinger said in an interview in his office overlooking the Frankfurt skyline.

The Bundesbank surprised markets Thursday by cutting its discount and Lombard rates just one month after the last rate reduction. It was the third cut so far this year. The discount rate, which sets a floor for short-term German credit, was cut a quarter-point to 7.25 percent: the Lombard rate, a ceiling rate, was cut a halfpoint to 8.5 percent.

Encouraged by the Bundesbank's unexpect-

ed flexibility, economists now estimate the dis-count rate could fall to 4 percent by this time next year, indirectly encouraging additional investment spending to grease the economy. Mr. Schlesinger declined to make a specific prediction about how far or fast German interest rates

With the economy souring, "pressure on the Bundesbank is increasing to accelerate the pace of short-term interest rate reductions," Goldman Sachs said in a report Monday. "In our view, however, few gains, but considerable

damage could result from a policy of aggressive monetary easing."
"It is clear that the change in problems leads

to a change in solutions," Mr. Schlesinger said. "Someone you might have called a hawk before might be called a dove in the current context." he added, describing West Germany as being caught in a vicious, cyclical downturn at the same time it is saddled with the cost of rescuing the Eastern Germany from economic collapse.

It isn't the philosophy that has changed."

See GERMANS, Page 15

Talk of the Town in China? It's All on the Airwaves

By Nicholas D. Kristof New York Times Service

SHANGHAI -- The managers of the Caoxi Vegetable Market knew that city health officials would never notice if they dumped garbage on the ground. But they had not figured

The garbage is strewn about, attracting rats," sputtered a caller whose remarks were broadcast live over Radio Orient in Shanghai, the hottest station in the country. "It's ugly. And it's unsanitary. Imagine! Rats right next to food stalls!" Not quite the stuff of democracy as envisioned in the West. But talk radio, which in the last few months has exploded onto

the Chinese news scene in major cities, cuts through the sappy cheeriness that previously filled the airwaves. Talk radio is just one way in which China's news organizations are testing new limits. After four decades of producing mostly mush, radio stations, newspapers and occasionally television stations are suddenly coming to life.

If there is no crackdown, the increasingly vibrant news outlets may represent a small step toward the building of a civil society. In this process, the architects are people like Zhang Qian, a 25-year-old woman who is emerging as a Chinese version of CNN's Larry King.

Zhang Qian, an ebuilient woman with an infectious giggle, is one of the talk show hosts at Radio Orient. Begun in October, Radio Orient broadcasts to Shanghai and neighboring prov-

inces with a potential audience of 100 million. The station receives 4,000 letters a day, and its four call-in telephone lines are constantly busy. The telephone office once calculated that at peak times, 4,800 people try to get through to the station each minute.

Like other talk show hosts in China, Zhang Qian does not

tackle such topics as democracy or human rights. Rather, she explores romance, marriage, business, and the daily hurly-burly of living among 14 million people in China's largest city. When one of her guests, a store manager, boasted of treating

each customer as an emperor, she cut him off. "For years we've been talking about how the customer should be god, or should be emperor," she said. "But why is it that we can never really treat customers that well?"

The authorities once complained about a program in which Zhang Qian discussed extramarital affairs, but in general she

seems to have broad support from the government. The deputy mayor and deputy Communist Party secretary of Shanghai have been on her show.

Calliers to the talk show first tell a producer what they want See CHINA, Page 2



Kiosk

Costa Rica Judges Are Taken Hostage SAN JOSE. Costa Rica (Combined Dispatches) — A group of armed men, calling man, who said the two had arrived late for themselves "Death Commando," invaded the building, in central San José, as court embassion of the meeting. The police surrounded the building, in central San José, as court embassions.

the Supreme Court building on Monday and the Supreme Court building on Monday and took 20 justices hostage when the court was ployees vacated it.

There was no immediate indication of meeting in plenary session, officials said. Only two of the court's 22 justices were what the group's demands were (AFP, AP)

General News Clinton said he was judged

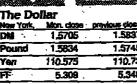
too early, too harshly on Page 3. first 100 days. Koresh emerged from hid-

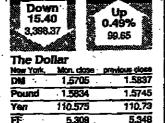
Page 7. At least 52 died when at Crossword Indian Airlines plane hit a Weather truck on the runway in in-Page 2. Chass

The IMF said major countries must create a growth Page 13. strategy. A close adviser to David Gold prices added to their

Page 13. Page 22. Page 22. Page 9.







Trib Index

Senate Report Urges Air Strikes on Serbs Nationalist Serbs

By Joseph Fitchett

International Herold Tribune PARIS -- As President Bill Clinton grapples with a decisive foreign-policy issue for his administration, the blueprint for an American military intervention is contained in a new Senate report arguing that U.S. airpower alone could deprive Serbian forces of victory in Bosnia.

The gist of the report is that a U.S.-led effort can produce a military stalemate in Bosnia without major deployment of Western ground troops. This contrasts with Pentagon views that any military involvement must be enormous.

The report may also rulfile feathers in Britain and France by its blunt dismissal of the European-led humanitarian relief program in Bosnia and the defunct Vance-Owen peace plan as misguided efforts that Serbia exploited to pursue its conquest of Bosnia.

To halt the Serbian advance, the report says. U.S. air strikes should destroy Serbian artillery in Bosnia, hit former Yugoslav National Army units engaged in cross-border shelling from Serbia, and knock out every bridge across the Drina River by which military supplies cross into Bosnia from Serbia.

Bosnian forces can handle machine guns and anti-tank weapons immediately and could master more sophisticated weapons with several weeks of training in such pro-Western Muslim countries as Saudi Arabia or Kuwait.

For the Chaton administration, a military intervention in Bosnia - even one designed to minimize any risk of U.S. casualties - has become more daunting as the White House has concentrated on relations with Moscow and domestic policy battles with Congress.

But the report, by Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., an influential Democrat on the Foreign Relations Committee, reflects the views of a growing group of interventionists in Washington who argue that only U.S. action can halt the Serbs and discourage similar power grabs else-where in the former Communist bloc.

A White House bid to act in Bosnia would please politicians in both parties in Congress, including Senator Bob Dole, the Republican minority leader, an ardent interventionist.

U.S. diplomacy should stop trying to manage the Bosnian crisis jointly with Moscow now that President Boris N. Yeltsin has weathered his national referendum, the report recommends. It argues that Serbian sympathizers are too influential in the Russian military-industrial complex for Moscow to act effectively against Belgrade.

Instead, it says, "beginning on April 26, the United States must begin to act with the full force of its leadership" — meaning that Washington should simply seek Russian acquiescence in Western action. Mr. Yeltsin needs Western aid badly enough to abstain from

CEAUSESCU AIDES RESENTENCED - Manea Manescu, left, former Romanian vice president, with a relative in court in

Bucharest after he and three other senior aides to Nicolae Ceausescu won reductions of the life sentences they had received for not

opposing orders to fire on demonstrators during the 1989 revolt. The charges against them were changed from genocide to

complicity to aggravated murder. Mr. Manescu and Emil Bobu got 10 years, Tudor Postelnicu 17 years and Ion Dinca 15 years.

firm the report that the plane had

Delhi to Jaipur to Aurangabad to

wreckage quickly or were rescued

later were one Japanese and one

Western man. Eight other Western-

ers, five of them women, appeared

to be among the dead or missing.

out of the plane within minutes of

the crash. A few were trapped in

the wreckage for hours until rescue

workers were able to free them, the

No weather problems were re-

ported at the time of the crash. Boeing Co. of the United States

said it planned to send investiga-

The crash was the latest in a

series of accidents, strikes and hi-

jackings that have plagued Indian

Airlines, the country's domestic

Two of the company's planes

have crashed since 1990, killing 161

jacked in India this year. (AP, Reuters, AFP)

tors to the crash site.

carrier, in recent years.

The majority of the survivors got

Bombay.

officials said.

The aircraft was flying from New

Among those who escaped the

55 Die in Indian Airlines Crash BOSNIA:

Boeing 737 Carrying 118 Hits a Truck During Takeoff

when an Indian Airlines plane

crashed after hitting a truck during

takeoff at an airport in western

Two people were missing follow-

ing the crash of the Boeing 737 in Aurangabad, about 275 kilometers

(170 miles) east of Bombay, airport

officials said. Sixty-one people sur-

An airline official supervising

rescue operations said the plane

crashed after it lost a wheel on

impact with the truck, which was

"The plane hit a truck after clearing a five-foot-high wall at the

end of the runway," the Indian Air-

and appears to have gone out of burns.

A pilot in New Delhi said the

quate power, which appears to have

India, officials said.

carrying hay bales.

control," he said.

hindered its ascent.

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatcher

"It seems a wheel hit a truck just jump out. But the doors in the back outside the runway wall," the pilot side did not open at all."

Mr. Deo said that "for some rea-

The plane, which was carrying

112 passengers and six crew mem-

bers, went up barely 1,500 feet and

then rapidly lost altitude, airline

Local news agencies quoted sur-vivors as saying there had been two

explosions before the plane went

own. The government has ordered

Indian Airlines officials said 55

bodies had been identified. Two

Fifty-seven passengers survived

One passenger said most survi-

"I saw some 40 to 50 passengers

two-engine jet took off with inade-quate power, which appears to have jump out after me," the survivor people, and four others were hi-quate power, which appears to have said. "After some time, the middle jacked in India this year.

door opened and I saw more people

crew members were missing.

officials and survivors said.

a judicial inquiry.

lines regional director, S. T. Deo. along with four crew members, in-told Reuters at Aurangabad air-cluding the pilot and co-pilot.

port. Five feet is about 1.5 meters. Twelve of them were in a hospital

Mr. Deo said the plane hit a vors jumped out of two front doors high-tension wire and broke into that a flight attendant opened

three pieces when it crashed into a while the aircraft was moving and

paddy field seven kilometers from flames were engulfing its rear sec-

Then it began to tilt to the left and were suffering from severe

son" the airliner "did not gain as hit a truck, much height as it should have."

The aircr

vetoing United Nations Security Council initia-tives, including an end to the arms embargo.

Bosnian forces - of whom 20 percent are Croats and 15 percent Serbs loyal to the inde-pendent government fighting Belgrade — have ample manpower but no modern weaponry, the report says. In contrast, Serbian forces are getting arms illegally from Russia.

If Britain and France continue to oppose arms supplies that would escalate the warfare in Bosnia, the report urged that the United States supply the Bosnian government with vehicles and other nonlethal equipment, as well as with intelligence about Serbian military moves.

Arming Bosnian forces would cost billions of dollars and involve hundreds of military advisers. But the tide of battle in Bosnia could be turned in that way, according to Mr. Biden, who visited Bosnia this month and met with U.S. military officers in liaison missions there.

The report says the Serbian encirclement of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, could be shattered by a U.S. force as small as 500 men from the Special Forces trained to operate in such

Acknowledging that any military interven-tion implied an end to the UN humanitarian operations, Mr. Biden recommended putting the relief convoys under a military umbrella.

Signal New Discord

Rejection of UN Plan Causes Dissent and Tighter Sanction

By David B. Ottaway Washington Past Service BELGRADE — The first signs

of a possible split among Serbian nationalists emerged Monday over the Bosnian Serbs' outright rejection of a United Nations peace plan, which immediately provoked the international community to begin to enact stiff new sanctions aimed at isolating Serbia from the outside world.

President Bill Clinton signed an executive order freezing Yugoslav financial assets in the United States while France, Germany, Romania and Cyprus, among others, also started implementing the latest trade, transportation and economic

The seriousness of the new measures was brought home early Monday to Serbian leaders when the central bank in Cyprus jumped the gun and announced, 24 hours before the sanctions officially went into effect, that it was freezing the assets of three major Yugoslav off-shore banks there — Beogradska Banka, Kreditna Banka and Karic

Cyprus had become a favorite center of operations for the legal and illegal activities of hundreds of Serbian business people as well as state financial institutions, because it had been regarded as a relative

An exhausted Lord Owen, suffering from a herniated disk, left Monday after three days of fruitless negotiations, warning Serbia and its Bosnian allies that a serious confrontation with the world community was "now inevitable" unless there was "a sea change" in their policies.

He urged Serbia's leaders to seal off the country's border with Bosnia and told them that if they continued providing military assis-tance to the Bosnian Serbs they could expect the UN to tighten sanctions even further.

The freezing of Yugoslav financial assets abroad is just one of many new measures. They also included a total river, road, sea and land blockade on all commercial traffic in and out of Yugoslavia, including on the Danube.

In addition, the shipment of goods across the country will no longer be permitted; no ships will be allowed within a 12-mile (20kilometer) exclusion zone in Yugoslav waters, and all services except postal and legal communications will be blocked.

The UN is also increasing its efforts to monitor any infractions of the sanctions, empowered now to impose stiffer penalties on any

The unanimous vote rejecting the UN peace plan, taken by the Bosnian Serbs' self-styled parliament, came just three hours after delivery of an unusually strongly worded letter from the presidents of Serbia, Montenegro and Yugo slavia, who urged its acceptance after issuing a a blunt warning:

"You do not have a right to endanger and expose to international sanctions the 10 million citizens of Yugoslavia because of the remaining open questions which are of incomparably lesser significance than the results that have been achieved."

The letter urged that any differences the Bosnian Serbs had with the UN peace plan be worked out at the negotiating table within the political framework proposed by the UN plan "and not by weapons, bloodshed and the destruction of cities and villages."

The three presidents — Slobo-dan Milosevic of Serbia, Dobrica Cosic of Yugoslavia and Momir Bulatovic of Montenegro — ended their letter by saying, "We demand that you take into consideration our categorical stance and accept

Serbia and Montenegro, the main military backers of the Bosnian Serbs, together form what remains of federal Yugoslavia. Their letter, read in full on state

controlled television Monday, touched off an acrimonious public debate among Serbian political parties over who was responsible for the new sanctions, Serbia's

leaders or the Bosnian Serbs. Only two of the major parties the Serbian National Renewal and the Serbian Radical Party -- supported the Bosnian Serb decision to reject the UN peace plan, while all the others sided with the sharp crit-

icism of the Bosnian Serbs. Some Western diplomats here dismissed the presidents' letter as perhaps just part of a carefully orchestrated diplomatic characle by Serbia's leadership, hoping to assuage the wrath of the international community by showing they had tried to persuade their Bosnian

brethren to accept the plan.
"It's a new wrinkle in the same old face," said one skeptic, who wondered why the presidents had waited until the last moment to try to exercise their influence. But Serbian analysts who have been watching the "Bosnian game"

unfold over the past two years, in-cluding the complicated relation-ship between Mr. Milosevic and the Bosnian Serbs' leader, Radovan Karadzic, now believe "the wrinkle" may in fact be the start of a

They saw a growing diversion in interests between Mr. Karadzic, who has nothing to lose by continually saying "no" to the UN plan, and Mr. Milosevic, whose country has to pay the price of this in evertightening sanctions on an already damaged economy.

Last week, the prospect of the new sanctions caused a further 50 percent devaluation in the largely valueless Serbian dinar on th black market. Last Monday, a dollar traded for around 52,000 dinars. but by Thursday it was worth 75,000. Monday, it reached 80,000

Clinton Calls For 'Stronger' Bosnia Policy

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton said Monday that the United States and its allies must come up with a "stronger policy" on Bosnia and said he hoped to announce new U.S. proposals within the next several days.

"It is now, I think, clear that the United States and its allies need to move forward with a stronger policy in Bosnia," Mr. Clinton said at a White House ceremony.

"I want to do serious consultations with the Congress and others and I will be doing that in the next few days," he added. "But now I think the time has come to focus on that problem and what it means for the United States and the rest of the world as well as for the people that are suffering

there." Earlier Monday, the White House said Mr. Clinton had signed an executive order freezing Yugoslav assets in the United States and carrying out tighter trade sanctions ap-

proved by the United Nations. So far. Bosnian Serbs have been unmoved by United Nations efforts to stop the blood-shed, and Mr. Clinton has said he is considering further steps to force them to accept a peace

The White House has been considering lifting the arms embargo against Bosnian Muslims, as well as mounting air strikes against Serbian military targets. The European Community foreign ministers declined Sunday to endorse the use of air strikes.

WORLD BRIEFS

UN Takes Control Over Mogadishu

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Renters) — U.S. Marines handed over control of this capital city Monday to a United Nations military force. A Pakistani regiment, part of a new 30,300 strong UN force to be deployed in Somalia by May, took over policing of the city from the 2.500 Marines.

who fly home Wednesday.

Officials said the handover of the country would take place May 4. The Marines were part of a 24,000-strong U.S.-led force that largely halted clan fighting and helped open up food corridors to hundreds of thousands of starving Somalis.

Under international pressure, Somalia's fending factions have signed a peace accord that will establish a transitional governing council, the first semblance of government since rebels easted the dictator Mohammed Siad Barre in January 1991. But about 2,200 Marines will be deployed on a ship off the course of South to a support of the course of South to the course of a ship off the coast of Somalia to provide what a U.S. official described as essary swift military support" in the event of trouble.

Kuwait Alleges Iraqi Terrorist Plot

Kuwait (Reuters) — Kuwait said Monday it had arrested Iraqi
agents who planned to carry out what it called terrorist acts "aimed at
shaking the security and stability" of the emirate.

The minister of state for cabinet affairs, Abdulaziz Dakhil, said that
the group had been interrogated and that a quantity of arms and
explosive many record warm in the group.

or how many people were in the group.

Newspapers reported Monday that eight Iraqi agents were arrested.

April 13 and that they had intended to assassinate George Bush and set off a car bomb during a visit that the former U.S. president and members of his family made to the emirate April 14 to 16.

De Klerk Upbeat as Talks Resume

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — President Frederik W. de Klerk said Monday that he expected talks on ending white-minority rule to produce

agreement on major issues within six weeks. Delegates from 26 groups — including the government and the African National Congress — resumed negotiations Monday aimed at setting up the country's first elections that include the black majority. But the meeting was adjourned until Friday after some delegates complained that they needed more time to study a report on key issues that was not distributed until Monday morning. Organizers blamed a courier company for failing to distribute the report on time.

"I am confident that we can have a broad consensus on the majority of installing the strick of the confidence of the

issues in which we need to reach agreement — and then proceed with speed with all the steps towards an election to install a new government," Mr. de Klerk said. Mr. de Klerk and the ANC leader, Nelson Mandela. did not attend the session Monday. The ANC has threatened protests and strikes if a date for elections is not set by the end of May.

Fire Levels Hamburg Refugee Hostel

HAMBURG (Reuters) - A fire burned down a hostel for foreign refugees here Monday. The police were unable to say whether the blaze

was accidental or part of a string of racist attacks. About 30 residents escaped the mid-morning fire without injury. although an Iranian woman was taken to a hospital after fainting. Colombia Flash Flood Kills at Least 67

BOGOTA (Reuters) - As many as 100 people were drowned or missing in a sea of mud and rocks Monday when the Taparto River burst its banks in a remote mountainous region of northwest Colombia, sweeping away houses and triggering landslides, according to radio

Inspector Antonio Velez Londono, speaking from the area of the disaster near the town of Andes, about 200 kilometers northwest of Bogotá, said that 67 people were confirmed dead or missing, but that the

"Along the banks of the river, the houses of wattle and daub and adobe were ripped away by the violence of the storm," said a reporter for Radio Caracol who flew over the area in a helicopter. The radio reported that a sparsely populated area of about 20 square kilometers had been devastated by the flash flood. Unpaved roads serving the area were blocked by landslides, making rescue possible only by helicopter.

Military Scandal Widens in Seoul

SEOUL (AP) — Prosecutors on Monday expanded an investigation into military corruption and charged a former navy chief of staff with selling promotions.

The move was the latest in President Kim Young Sam's two-month-old drive against graft. Dozens of government, business and educational leaders have been dismissed or reprimanded since he took power Feb. 25. "There should be no sanctuary in the investigation," Mr. Kim, a former dissident leader, said Monday in a session with military leaders. Kim Jong Ho, a retired admiral who served as the navy chief of staff

from 1989 to 1991, appeared at a Seoul prosecutor's office Monday for questioning on graft charges. Prosecutors said he would be arrested Tuesday. Admiral Kim's wife reportedly told investigators that she had received millions of dollars in bribes from the wives of navy officers 3

For the Record

Gunfire hit a United Nations relief plane as it was taking off from Lucna, Angola, which is under siege by UNITA rebels, forcing the aircraft to make an emergency landing in eastern Angola on Monday, an official of the UN World Food Program said. Two of the seven crew members were injured. (Reuters)

Correction

The wrong crossword solution was printed in the April 24-25 issue. Please turn to the back page for the solution to the puzzle of April 17-18.

TRAVEL UPDATE

China is to establish the world's largest animal reserve in a 200,000square-kilometer area in the Qangtang grassland in northern Tibet, the Xinhua press agency reported Monday. The report did not say when the preserve, which is home to 80 species of rare animals, would open. (AP)

Private French and Taiwan airfines are to set up direct flights between Paris and Taipei, the French Transportation Ministry said Monday. The ministry said that the two countries' national carriers, Air France and China Airlines, would not be involved, because the governments have not established official contacts. But officials said that the Beijing government had been consulted about the flights.

VACHERON CONSTANTIN GENEVA SINCE 1758 THE WORLD'S OLDEST WATCH MANUFACTURER, GENEVA SINGE 1765 VACHERON CONSTANTIN, T'RUE DES MOULINS CHI 1264 BEMEVE

CHINA: What's the Talk of the Town? In Shanghai, It's on the Airwaves (Continued from page 1)

gees and the possibility of air strikes on Serbian artillery sites, to discuss and leave their name, position and telephone number. If were the only ones that warranted the producer approves, the station extended talks among the miniscalls the person back - for efficiency, the station says, but it is The idea of broader security also a way of making sure that no one calls the mayor a turtle's egg on

The broadcast is also delayed for

little braver, a little more enlight-

ened. But we want to stay in the

The same seems to be true of the

China today. A Guangzhou televi-

who was beaten to death by her

poverty. Many magazines have

written about sex and mudity.

realm of what is permitted."

zones would also require a substantially larger international ground force. The ministers concluded that unless the United States reversed 14 seconds, so that anything untoits policy of keeping U.S. troops out of the conflict, the prospect of ward can be censored. Station officials say that callers are normally defending those havens was bleak. on their best behavior, and so they The possibility of air strikes have no formal policy about whethagainst Serbian ártillery or supply

Allies at Impasse

(Continued from page 1)

more treacherous in recent months.

guilty party that is applying an un-acceptable ideology." Mr. Delors

believe that the international com-

munity wants to stop it by acting

out a strong threat, it will contin-

arms embargo, only Germany en-dorsed the notion that Bosnia's

government should be allowed to

acquire the means to defend itself.

The United States backs this con-

cept, but the other EC nations ar-

gued that doing so would escalate

the war by encouraging Serbs to press their advantage before the Bosnian forces could stockpile a

The second option, committing a

larger number of ground troops.

was quickly ruled out as politically

and militarily impractical. The al-

lies said that they lacked the forces to separate the Serbian, Croatian

troops, and Britain has dispatched

2,300 to help with the delivery of

humanitarian aid supplies. But Paris and London said that sending

any more forces, especially for a more dangerous mission, would stretch their armies beyond the

The last two options, involving

the creation of safe havens for refu-

ters, according to participants.

France has already sent 5,000

and Muslim combatants.

ue." he added.

serious arsenal.

breaking point.

acceptable ideology." Mr. De said in a speech in Stockholm.

'in essence, there is a principal

"As long as that party does not

On the question of lifting the

er to bleep out such Chinese insults ines elicited more favorable reas turtle's egg or baby rabbit.
"The leaders give us lots of freesponses, even from France and Britain, which have been hostile to dom," Ms. Zang said. "But we also the idea because of the risk of reknow that they are listening. They taliation against their troops. give us our rice bowl, and we don't But the French foreign minister. want it broken." Alain Juppė, said that if the United She added: "We want to be a

States sought to carry out air strikes with the help of its allies, the objectives of the mission would need to be clarified. France he said, wanted "straight answers to rest of the news organizations in several questions." "How would we redeploy our sion station reported about clan

orces now present in Bosnia?" he warfare and about a 3-year-old girl asked. "Would air-to-ground strikes be aimed at freezing the sit-mother. A Beijing newspaper wrote uation on the ground or pushing starkly about peasants mired in the Serbs back? And what would be the chain of command?"

The new liveliness reflects a confocusing on such topics as houseties to loosen controls. More important, perhaps, is economic determinism, though not quite the portant, perhaps, is economic kind studied in Marxism classes.

News organizations are lurching along with the rest of the country into a market economy, and many face diminishing subsidies. So, for the first time, they are competing for audiences. Still, no newspaper is as brave as

publications were in the 1980s in writing about democracy or even about corruption by party officials. A dozen or more journalists remain in prison for "counterrevolution" and other political crimes. Until last year, each city was

casting, though still under the con-trol of the Shanghai Bureau of Radio, Film and Television. In the last few months, a half-dozen other cities have set up second stations. While radio programs in China

mostly are taped before broadcast, the new stations broadcast live or with delays of less than 20 seconds. Talk shows began several years ago in Guangzhou, but they became the national rage only after Radio Orient began its phone in

stations than such famous newspapers as Liberation Daily and Wen Hui Bao to evade censors.
"If a reporter at Wen Hui Bao or

Liberation Daily wants to write a critical article about a company, then first he has to show it to the company," Ying Minghua said.
"Then the company will get to work, and soon the critical article will be turned into a tribute.' "With radio, we're on the air before they can stop us."

The Shanghai Mansions, for example, is a big hotel that has the no one was looking, in violation of

city ordinances.
"Listeners!" the station trumpetutes. That's against city rules. We're trying to reach the Shanghai major cities have begun talk shows, available."

craned toward Shanghai Mansions, and a frisson of indignation rippled through the city. The Shanghai Mansions manager later visited the station to apologize and promise that it would never happen again.

Throughout Shanghai, heads

Beijing Executes Computer Thief

The Associated Press BELIING — The first person in China to convicted of embezzling bank funds by computer has been executed, an official report said Monday. Shi Biao, an accountant allowed only one radio station.

Then Radio Orient began broadcasting, though still under the con-The reporters noticed that the hotel's chimneys sometimes belched smoke at night, when presumably originals, the official Xinhua press agency reported.

The report did not explain how "Listeners!" the station trumpeted one day when reporters spotted a plume of smoke, "Shanghai Manada a accomplice, Yu Lixin, tried sions is belching smoke right now, to remit part of the money to the and has been for the last 15 min-utes. That's against city rules.

Southern boom town of Shenzhen.

The report said the pair had al-

We're trying to reach the Shanghai ready spent half the money they Mansions managers right now, but embezzled. Police recovered more programs. Now stations in most the switchboard says they're not than \$87,720, and confiscated \$52,630 worth of property.

erinted by Newsfax International, London. Registered as a newspaper at the post office.

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In Clinton's View, Critics Expected Too Much, Too Soon

By Gwen Ifill

BOSTON — Offering an edgy accounting of his first 100 days in office. President Bill Clinton said that he had been judged too early and too harshly by partisan opponents and the press.

"When people say to me, "Well, when people say to me, wen, what did you do in your first 100 days? — well, what did the other guys do in their first 100 days? Mr. Clinton said in a rambling. largely unscripted speech to newspaper executives. He also offered a belated but vigorous defense of the economic bill that Congress blocked last week.

"You can't expect instant results," he told a college student who said that young people were disappointed in him. "It took 12 years to get into the situation that I found when I took office. It takes

time to get things done." "That's why you get a four-year term, not a three-month term," he

Acknowledging in the speech Sunday that "it's been a long week." Mr. Clinton said he was engaged in an "idea battle" with Republicans in Congress who rejected his call for increased spending to create jobs and spur local development.

"For those who serve in government and for those who watch government up close in Washington," Mr. Clinton said, "it's all too easy to concentrate on the daily events and the inside stories, to worry about who's up or down or in or gress.

ment's battle, too easy to forget about the real people whose real lives will be changed for better or worse by what we do or do not do."

The tone of the president's re-marks betrayed some of his irritation over coverage of his administration's missteps, which he said overshadowed its victories. The White House issued a brochure

'That's why you get a four-year term, not a threemonth term.

President Clinton

Sunday titled, "Season of Ameri-ca's Renewal: First 100 Days," which detailed what were described

as its early accomplishments. "We cannot solve the problems of this country if every last issue that comes up — just because the president recommends it — becomes a source of a filibuster in the Senate," he said. "Or, frankly, attracts only members of my own party. I don't want that. I want us to debate these ideas anew, to look at them anew, to take our blinders

His speech represented a far more concerted defense of the defeated package than he had ever offered in formal speeches when he was trying to win support in Con-



Mr. Clinton tasting a cannoli, a cream-filled pastry, during a visit to an Italian bakery in Boston with the mayor, Raymond Flynn, right.

placing politics over progress.

in this country between what we the Western Hemisphere."

Mr. Clinton said that it had nev- say and what we do, it is an awful er been his intention to make the burden to bear if you're a serious plan a major goal of his administra- American citizen," he said. "You tion. And he said that lawmakers hear all this talk about how much who rejected the section of the we care about our children. Well, measure that would have paid for 1'll tell you something. We make free vaccines for children were over half the vaccines in the world in this country, and we have the There is such an incredible gulf third-worst immunization record in

"And everybody goes around piously talking about how all this government stimulus program was a bunch of pork barrel," the president continued. "It wouldn't have been pork barrel for the kids we would have immunized against preventable childhood diseases."

While he praised the newspaper executives for their independence

of thought, he also scolded reporters for paying what he considered far too much attention to the administration's setbacks.

"The defeat of the \$16 billion stimulus package got 50 times the press coverage of the passage of the multitrillion-dollar budget resolu-tion," he said, "Why? Because we

* POLITICAL NOTES *

Will Dole Try Again for the Presidency in '96?

WASHINGTON - The success of Senator Bob Dole of Kansas in leading the Republican effort to kill the president's economic stitutus bill has firmed up his role as party leader and pushed him to the forefrom of speculation over the Republican presidential nomi-

"It's the best spring of Bob Dole's political career," said the House Republican whip. Newt Gingrich of Georgia, who has often been at odds with Mr. Dole in intraparty politics.

Apparently fully recovered from surgery for prostate cancer in late 1991, Mr. Dole, 69, seems to have found what Senator Thad Cochran

of Mississippi, the Senate's third-ranking Republican leader, calls a

"new energy, strength and youth."

For three weeks, hardly a day went by that Mr. Dole was not on the Senate floor, on the airwaves or in some senator's home state castigating the bill and defending the Republicans' position. (WP)

Heeeeeeere's Ross — and He's Anti-Clinton

WASHINGTON - Ross Perot made his reappearance on the national scene, complete with charts, as he delivered his report on President Bill Clinton's performance in a 30-minute paid TV pro-

gram and as a guest on a news talk show.

Fewer than 100 days into Clinton's term, Mr. Perot, the once and possibly future presidential candidate, let the nation know Sunday what is right and wrong in Washington and, in particular, with the

Indeed, after Mr. Perot first suggested that he saw some good in the investment tax credit that Mr. Clinton has proposed — Mr. Perot himself had offered one during his presidential campaign — and then found reason to criticize Mr. Clinton's plan, a television interviewer said with some frustration: "One gets the suspicion that you want to criticize Clinton just as you criticized Bush no matter

In his second half-hour paid television commercial this year, Mr. Perot homed in on Mr. Clinton's economic plan, hammering away at the tax increases the president would impose to bring down the budget deficit and to polster spending on jobs, highways and social

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton on the hundred-days issue: "Now, if people thought that I'd be president and 90 days later every campaign commitment I made would be written into law and everybody's lives would be changed. I think that's just not realistic."

Away From Politics

One in four older Americans is malnowished. according to a nationwide survey of doctors and nurses. Commissioned by organizers of a project that advocates better nutritional care, the project also found that doctors and nurses estimate that half of all elderly hospital patients and two in five

nursing home patients are malnourished. (AP)

The space shuttle Columbia was launched into orbit with seven astronauts on a science mission chartered by Germany and years overdue. It was NASA's third attempt to launch Columbia on the nine-day laboratory research mission. The first, one month ago, ended abruptly with an engine

The Supreme Court let stand a decision that TWA cannot be required to pay more than \$75,000 per person killed or injured in a seven-year-old air bombing case. A federal appeals court in New

police declined 4 percent last year from 1991, the first drop in eight years, but the reported incidents

of violent crime remained unchanged, according to FBI statistics.

A national anti-drunken driving organization has decided not to accept donations from alcoholic beverage companies, said a board member, Wilham T. Smith, a former New York senator. He said Students Against Driving Drunk voted to rescind its March 30 vote to overturn a ban on donations from liquor producers.

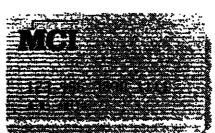
A \$179.4 million inventory of the nation's plant and animal species to increase understanding of and animal species to increase understanding of America's biological resources has been set in motion by President Bill Clinton. The National Biological Survey will be conducted by an agency formed from the consolidation of eight Interior Department bureaus. Most of the 850 biologists and the money for the program will come from the Fish and Wildlife Service.

York, by a vote of 2 to 1, said TWA was not willfully or recklessly negligent when it failed to stop a terrorist from smugging a bomb abound one over the death of a Jamaican inmate who they of its aircraft in Cairot. Eighty-nine foreign immates staged a sit-in at a federal detention center in Oakdale, Louisiana, allege was beaten fatally, officials said. They au-

ent spicide. He was found hanging in his cell-Resters, AP, UPI, WP, LAT IF YOU'RE HERE...

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USE THIS TO GET YOU THERE.



. Expatriates **Get Break** On Filing U.S. Taxes

By Robert C. Siner International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — The Internal Revenue Service will now give Americans abroad some additional time to pay their taxes without in-

curring the failure to-file penalty assessed on delinquent returns. Under current law, American expatriates have until June 15 to file their returns and pay their taxes. Taxpayers can ask for another two months to file their returns but until this year, any application for an extension beyond June 15 had to be accompanied by a check for esti-

mated taxes. If the taxpayer did not send in payment, the Internal Revenue Service would automatically reject the application and assess a failureto-file penalty that runs 5 percent per month to a maximum of 25 percent of the unpaid taxes.

This year, for the first time, the IRS will accept the applications and grant the extension requests even if the taxpayer does not pay the estimated tax.

An IRS spokesman said that the new rule was of part a program aimed at making it as casy as possible for taxpayers to stay within the system. Under this program, called Compliance 2000, the IRS is prepared to work out installment-payent programs whenever possible for those who cannot pay the entire amount by the filing deadline.

Although taxes for all Americans home and abroad are due by April 15. Americans resident abroad get an automatic extension to June 15. They still have to pay interest on all taxes not paid by the April 15th filing date, however, If payments made by April 15 are less than 90 percent of the total tax due, a late-payment penalty of 0.5 percent per month may also be as-

from June 15 to Aug. 15, taxpayers abroad must file form 4868—Ap-plication for Automatic Extension of Time to File U.S. Individual Income Tax Return.

Taxpayers who cannot pay their taxes by the extended deadline should also file form 9465 — Installment Agreement Request which asks the IRS to set up a monthly payment plan and specifies the amounts they can pay each

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A Fresh Mideast Start

The Middle East peace talks that resume in Washington this Tuesday will not matter much unless they can extricate themselves from the stalemate of the last 18 months. That is possible only if the participants, especially the Palestinians and the Israelis, are now willing to take real risks for peace. Four months of sterile arguments over Israel's deportation of 400 Hamas militants offer little encouragement on that score. Yet behind-the-scenes diplomacy orchestrated by the Clinton administration gives some reason for hope.

Taking over from an administration that got the peace process off to a brilliant start but then seemed to lose its focus, the Clinton team made reviving the talks a top foreign policy priority. Without much fanfare, it has helped nudge some of the preconditions for productive talks into place.

The Clinton team's first achievement was to help extricate Prime Minister Yit2hak Rabin's government from the depor-tations disaster. Beyond that, it has worked to shore up the position of Palestine Liberation Organization moderates vis-à-vis the intransigent Islamic rejectionists of Hamas. That took considerable help from Egypt. Saudi Arabia. Syria and Israel itself, which Secretary of State Warren Christopher worked hard to line up.

Israel agreed to accept Faisal Husseini. an East Jerusalem moderate close to the PLO, as the new leader of the Palestinian delegation. It promises further conciliatory steps once the talks begin.

Syria's president, Hafez Assad, smelling a possible deal to obtain the return the Golan Heights, put aside his personal antipathy to Yasser Arafat to help him end the Palestinian boycott. And Saudi Arabia resumed the financial subsidies that it cut off after the PLO sided with Saddam Hussein in the Gulf War.

By accepting Mr. Husseini, Israel made it possible for the Palestinians to return to

the table without a full resolution of the deportee issue. Ex-Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's Likud Party barred East Jerusalem Palestinians as a symbol of its refusal to negotiate that city's status. Mr. Rabin's Labor Party also stands for a united Jerusalem, but it takes a more flexible approach. These talks, after all, are supposed to be about interim autonomy, not about the final political status of territory.

Israel's gesture reflects the Rabin gov-

ernment's desire to move ahead on matters of substance rather than posturing over empty symbols. But will Mr. Rabin, elected last June on a platform of speeding up the talks, now begin to deliver on that promise? He has so far managed mainly to disappoint Israeli doves and back Palestinian moderates into a corner by his harsh

security measures.

The PLO-oriented Palestinian delegation now appears to have fended off a strong bid by the fundamentalists of Hamas to blow up the talks. In fact, the Palestinians return to the table politically stronger than when they left. But can the PLO now finally break its dismal historical pattern of misreading the moment and learn to convert political strength into

agility at the bargaining table? Both sides, Israelis and Palestinians, have contributed to the lack of progress. When the peace conference opened in Madrid in October 1991, the Palestinians seemed ready for pragmatic talks, while Israel's Likud team appeared ideologically rigid. But as months passed and hopes faded in the occupied territories, the Palestinian negotiators, fearful of being out-

flanked by Hamas, also grew rigid.

Four months' delay and the hard work of a new American administration have now rolled back that dynamic of deadlock. May the negotiators make the most of their revived opportunity.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Thin on the Ground

things. He is trying to sell Americans simultaneously on the need to reduce the budget
has every right to expect people throughdeficit and to spend more on some proout his government to be loyal to him, to deficit and to spend more on some programs to alleviate what is known as the be working for him. But, within this over-"social deficit" of the Reagan-Bush years, all requirement, his chief officers also need That is complicated enough, but Mr. Clin- at least some people they have chosen, ton is trying to do more: to reform the people whom they know and/or whose health care system, organize an aid program for Russia, end the ban on gays in the military, formulate and establish a revolutionary national service program, chart a new approach to environmental protection and clean up the way the country finances campaigns, to name just a few of his goals. And beyond all that are the events and urgencies he cannot control that also require an expeditious and sound response.

from Waco to Sarajevo.

If the Clinton administration were well ensconced and running with textbook efficiency, these efforts would be formidable rough. But it is not. All of the recent administrations that have newly come to es of the departmental bureaucracy they around and failing to make appointments at any of the problems Mr. Clinton has the prolonged security clearance and Senate confirmation procedures, the record of their predecessors and so forth. It struck us. when the slow pace of appointments in the Clinton administration was being jeered about before the new president had even been inaugurated and was thunderously denounced in the days immediately after, that it was the critics, not the criticized, who had

a problem. That is not true any more. Important departments in the administration contain too few presidential appointees in high places, and this is limiting, hurting the administration's per-formance. Some in the departments are complaining that the White House so wants to control individual nominations that it is slowing the appointment process down. What is at issue here is, in one sense, a balance - not of various racial, ethnic and gender appointees, although that con-

Bill Clinton wants to do some very hard sideration has probably slowed things. too, but a balance of loyalties. Mr. Clinton work habits and instincts are peculiarly suited to their own. They also require some margin to make sure that their top lieutenants get along with each other and share similar goals. Some, but far from all, of the department and agency heads have been

given some leeway here, but not enough. In the best circumstances a management team needs some time and experience to know how to function well. This is made all the harder if it is assembled mainly of people who hardly know one another and have not worked together before. The new people, after all, already have enough to do in learning the strengths and weaknessoffice have been accused of follygagging are meant to manage. It is difficult to look as quickly as they should have. All have faced in the past couple of rocky weeks responded by pointing out the difficulty. of the damage as proceeding from this thinness on the ground.

We are aware that not all of the delay in

getting people in place proceeds from the White House's deep and detailed involvement in vetting and determining appointments for the departments and agencies. But that is at least part of it, and to the extent that it has limited some top officials in their own ability to choose assistants they feel they can work well with, it has had a second cost. President Clinton who has, after all, chosen Hillary Rodham Clinton as well as old friends and longtrusted aides to work with him on some of the most important business of the administration - surely must understand the principle. He should bend every effort to get his top managers the support they want and desperately need - now.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

Concentrate the Voices

One of the hottest fax wars in Washington rages over the future of the Voice of America and its independently operated rivals in Munich, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty. The Clinton administration plans to continue the Voice but phase out the two Munich stations, saving \$644 million over five years. That makes sense. Although The New York Times has supported continuation of the Munich stations in the past, we have now concluded that deficit reduction demands a willingness to sacrifice even worthy projects whose prime days have passed.

Eliminating the Munich stations can be justified only if the Voice of America foreign-language services are expanded and given a sharper edge. Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty aggressively cover news within Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, whereas the Voice covers world and U.S. news. Given the instability of new democracies and their inexperience with press freedom, external coverage of their affairs is still needed.

That mission can be accomplished within a single overseas system, in which Munich personnel with special skills can be rehired

by the U.S. Information Agency, which operates the Voice. The Munich stations are a Cold War legacy. Originally, Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty (which focused on the Soviet Union) were covertly financed by the CIA. Later this was wisely changed to open federal financing and the

Only the sourcest critic would deny the immense service rendered by the Munich stations. But it is hard to defend the indefi-nite existence of two broadcast bureaucracies with overlapping functions. Today's policy. All sides agree on the need for foreign-language broadcasting, and on expanding broadcast services to countries

were removed from direction by a political appointee and managed instead by an inde-pendent, presidentially appointed board.

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OPINION

Test of Leadership: Speak for America

By Anthony Lewis

N EW YORK — In his war memoirs, Winston Churchill describes a moment in the House of describes a moment in the Floise of Commons that brought home the shame felt at Neville Chamberlain's policy of appeasing Hitler. It was Sept. 2, 1939, the day after Hitler's vasion of Poland.

Chamberlain was temporizing, still hoping to avoid war. A member of the Labor opposition, Arthur Greenwood, rose to speak. From the Conservative benches Leopold Amery, a Churchill supporter, cried out: "Speak for England."

Something like that moment has arrived in Washington on the issue of Bosnia. Shame at the failure to stop Serbian genocide has grown to a tipping point. Democrats and Republicans in Congress and voices within President Bill Clinton's administration are calling on the president to act.

"This is clearly the most difficult foreign policy problem we face," Mr. Clinton said at his press con-ference on Friday. Yes it is. And he inherited it. The problem is so hard because George Bush and the Europeans did nothing when it was much easier to stop Serbian killing. rape and terror.

But if it was not Mr. Clinton's fault originally, it is his responsibility now. Respect for his presidency depends on his acting effectively against Serbian aggression. Why? First of all because to do nothing about genocide would be such a betraval of the values that we Americans and our allies profess.

Mr. Clinton said it himself at his press conference. "Ethnic cleansing is the kind of inhumanity that the Holocaust took to the nth degree," he said. "I think you have to stand up against it."

The policies Mr. Clinton has of-fered so far plainly do not amount to "standing up" against the Serbian aggressors. The leaders who have promoted ethnic cleansing, Slobo-dan Milosevic and Radovan Karadzic, have not been the least im-pressed by food drops or no-flight zones. Nor by diplomatic appeals, for which they are displaying increasing contempt.

Diplomacy can work — everyone knows this — only when Serbian leaders are persuaded that the West will not allow them just to take what

they want. And the only thing that will persuade them is a credible threat of force. The use of force that is being

considered is bombing by U.S. and other NATO aircraft Bombing would have two functions: to protect Bosnians who are under Serbi-an siege, and to show the Serbs that they cannot continue their aggression without punishment.

There is already UN Security

Council authority for the bombing: last year's Resolution 770, which authorizes "all necessary mea-sures" to assure that relief supplies reach the beleaguered Bosnians. Mr. Clinton's burden is to persuade other NATO members, notably reluctant Britain and France. But, as he said on Friday, "The United States should lead."

Once he gets allied agreement, he should begin by issuing an ultima-tum to the Serbs: Immediately end the sieges of Sarajevo and the three areas of eastern Bosnia still held by the Bosnian government --- Srebren-ica, Gorazde and Tuzla. That means

stop shelling at once.
If the Serbs ignore the ultimatum. allied planes should attack the artil-lery that has been lobbing shells at civilians in those towns. And the



planes should hit supply lines and other military targets, including some in Serbia itself.

Intervention from the air cannot solve all the political problems of Bosnia, as Mr. Clinton sometimes seems to feel a new policy must. But it can save the lives of innocent human beings, like the year-old baby killed in Sarajevo whose griev-ing parents were shown this past weekend in a heartbreaking newspaper photograph. And it can tell Mr. Milosevic and his coborts that there is will to resist genocide.

Firmness in the West, at last, would forestall worse threats in fu-ture. If the Serbs conquer Bosnia without real challenge, they will sure-ly brush off as meaningless Western warnings against invading Macedo-nia. And other outlaw regimes would be encouraged by Western weakness

does not have the advantage of bases and allies close by. But this is a test for Mr. Clinton in

a more personal sense, too. There is a feeling of uncertainty in his young administration about the use of power. Is he strong enough to act? Is he going to "consult" allies, or lead and build a consensus? Many are waiting to know the answers.

Speak for America, Mr. President.

The New York Times.

Realities Dictate a Limited Approach in Bosnia

WASHINGTON —As the carnage continues in Bosnia, we all are anguished by the unfolding tragedy. The desire to "do something" has mounted and may force President Bill Clin-

ton to make a fundamental shift in U.S. policy. But I would caution against the potential dan-gers involved in engaging U.S. armed forces in Bosnia. This is not Somalia. In Bosnia, we must be realistic about options and consequences. Ending the UN arms embargo so that Bosnian Muslims have access to heavy weapons would seem a worthy effort. But we must ask how those weapons would be delivered and by whom. Would it be possible to keep those arms shipments out of the hands of the Serbs?

U.S. air strikes against Serbian artillery also are being considered to help Muslim cities under siege. But America's allies with peacekeeping forces in Bosnia have cautioned against such action because of the dangers to their troops.

Either of these actions is a fundamental shift in U.S. and UN policy. The United States would be discarding the role of mediator and taking up arms as an active participant. If America, By Nancy Landon Kassebaum The writer is a Republican senator from Kansas.

through NATO or the United Nations, becomes a combatant, the present humanitarian relief op-eration will be put at further risk. Deliveries of food and medicine that now run a gantlet of Serbian harassment could be halted entirely.

It is dangerously wishful thinking to believe that small, symbolic actions such as ending the arms embargo or launching a few air strikes would change the brutal realities of Bosnia. The Serbs would gauge these steps for what they are: nothing serious and nothing threatening to their aggressive plans. The one step that might significantly change the situation — massive military intervention on the ground and in the air by an international force — is highly unlikely. There is no consensus in the United States, NATO or the United Nations for such action, and none is likely to form.

The United States has no vital national interest at stake in Bosnia. But it does have a legitimate humanitarian concern there. The UN Security

Council has anthorized the use of any force necessary to ensure the delivery of humanitarian relief. Under that authority, we could lay out specific sanctuaries and delivery corridors where the safety of noncombatants would be guaranteed by the United Nations. In doing so, it should be a safety of the control of the safety o be made clear to Serbia and its allies in Bosnia that all military force necessary would be used to defend and supply these sanctuaries and that no armed combatants would be allowed entry. This course would not resolve the crisis or end

the fighting. But it would establish a firm international policy backed by clear military objectives if force is necessary. And it could save many lives. This course is not without risks. To be effective, the United Nations, including the United States, would have to be prepared to deploy significant ground and air forces to safeguard

the Bosnian sanctuaries. An international force focused on the delivery of humanitarian relief in safe zones would change the reality of Bosnia from a question of military might to one of basic human decency.

The Washington Past.

Unemployment: Toward Solidarity and a Novel View of Work

WOLFSBURG, Germany — With millions out of work, unemployment is a major worry in all the prime concern of French voters in the recent elections. Governments are constantly seeking ways to create and retain jobs, encourage early retirement or part-time work, or re-

duce working hours. Society thinks of itself in terms of work: We regard work as the source of wealth, social recognition and personal fulfillment. Schools are almost entirely geared to training fu-ture workers. Society's very stability is threatened by the prospect of a split into two camps — the em-ployed and the jobless, the haves and the have-nots.

We can no longer hope that eco-nomic growth will create jobs and solve our difficulties. Technological change means that productivity is constantly rising. In Germany, for instance, while gross national product rose by 400 percent from 1950 to 1986, hours worked per capita fell by one-third.

The long term is impossible to foresee, even at the level of a single industry, such as automobiles. Envi-

HONG KONG — What is the nearest thing East Asia has to

Bosnia, meeting point of diverse cul-

tural, religious and historical loyalties

and ambitions? No, not the killing

fields of homogeneous Cambodia or the rebellious hill country on Burma's

borders. The most likely candidate is the juncture of the Malaysian state of

Sabah in northern Borneo with the

Muslim Philippine lands of the Sulu Archipelago and western Mindanao.

news than Bosnia was a decade ago. But they are a touchstone of Southeast

Asia's ability to manage the centrifu-gal tendencies of political entities cre-

ated by colonialism and the competing ambitions of the new nation-states.

Since the end of Indonesia's armed

confrontation with Malaysia in 1966,

the states concerned — all of them members of the Association of South

East Asian Nations - have been

managing well, preferring to get on with development and to look to the

future rather than to the rectification

of history. But the underlying prob-lems refuse to vanish.

tial claimants, including Malaysia:

Indonesia, the neighboring giant that violently challenged Sabah's incorporation into Malaysia in 1963 but accepted it when President Su-

karno lost power.

• The Philippines, whose claim

rests on historic rights of the sultan of Sulu, who leased Sabah to a British company in 1878. In 1962, a succes-

sor sultan transferred his rights to

the Philippine government, but with the proviso that it had to succeed in

exercising sovereignty.

• Sultans of Sulu, who can claim

that their sovereignty has not lapsed and want to bring their old lands to-

· Brunei, which ceded Sabah to the

Sulu sultanate in 1704. Brunei does

not challenge the status quo, but in the

gether in a mostly Muslim state.

Sabah has no fewer than six poten-

These areas are little more in the

By Daniel Goeudevert The writer is president of Volkswagen AG and a member If we try to look far ahead, it is clear that what is needed is a radical ronmental concerns may mean that

20 years from now the car as we know it no longer exists. But will this mean new jobs making new products that we cannot now imagine, using new skills to satisfy new demands? Will machines displace human labor at the same or an even faster rate? Nobody can be sure. Nor can we rely on social welfare measures to make up for falling em-

rethinking of the way work and leisure are organized. It is less clear how we are going to achieve such a different kind of society. But we must begin thinking the unthinkable now if we are to avoid social conflicts in the future.

We almost certainly will have to envisage some way of sharing the

Inevitably, those who work will have to share in some way to pay for those without employment.

By Philip Bowring

ployment. Both benefit systems and work-creation projects are intended. to cope with short-term anemployment affecting less than 10 percent of the working population, not with a much greater and more persistent reduction in the amount of work available. The costs involved, in both financial and human terms, are simply too great.

1960s opposition elements in Bruner

wanted to unite it with Sabah and Sarawak and stay outside Malaysia.

The people of Sabah. The Malay-sian federal government in Kuala Lumpur has always been wary of the

separatist tendencies of this resource-

rich state, and never more so than now

that the state government is led by a predominantly Christian party aligned

with political groups opposed to Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad. Sabah is an ethnic patchwork. It has

a large Christian population in a coun-

try in which Islam has a special place, while Suki and western Mindanao are

Muslim regions in a country in which

Sabah also has several hundred thousand illegal Filipino Muslim mi-

grants. They are tolerated for religious

reasons, because of a labor shortage and because locals have never taken

much notice of the national frontier

across the Salu Sea, except as an op-

portunity for smuggling.
Two developments this year show

willingness to solve internal and in-ternational problems, but underline their intractability. Elections were

held in March for a government of

the Muslim Autonomous Region of

Mindanao. Set up in 1990, the auto-

nomous region is an attempt by Ma-nila to deflect Muslims away from

support for the Moro National Liber-

ation Front secessionist movement

This has been moderately successful.

despite continuing sporadic violence.
The liberation front is on the wane, and much of the violence now has

more to do with internecine rivalries

than with secession. But the area is

only tenuously under central author-

ity. Meanwhile, the strengthening of

political forces in the region other than the liberation front has but-

tressed opposition to formal aban-donment of Manila's claim to Sabah.

Catholicism has a special place.

work available and ensuring that increased leisure time is used construc-tively. At Volkswagen, we have been experimenting since 1987 with teamwork and smaller production units. which mean flatter hierarchies, a more equal division of responsibilities and a different kind of training.

These changes have wider implica-tions. The flexible working arrange-

The other positive sign was the state visit to Malaysia by the Philip-

pine president, Fidel Ramos, in Janu-

ary, the first since 1968. Malaysia had

previously shunned high-level visits, except within the context of ASEAN,

because of Manila's failure to drop its

claim to Sabah. Mr. Ramos and Mr.

Mahathir agreed to set up a joint commission to deal with problems. They also agreed to establish embas-

sy "extension offices" in Mindanao and Sabah to allow effective consular

representation without treading on

the sovereignty issue.
But for the Philippines to drop the

claim to Sabah requires legal changes that would be no easier to get through Congress now than when President

Corazon Aquino failed in 1987. Even

the late strongman, Ferdinand Mar-cos, at the height of his power, never took formal steps to end the claim, although he promised to do so.

Today most Filipinos recognize that rich and relatively stable Sabah

has no wish to join an impoverished and lawless southern Philippines.

However, many Filipinos argue that the current weakness of their country

is reason not to drop the claim now.

The Sulu heirs would need to be bought off, and their price may be

manysia has adopted toward the rini-ippines may be partly driven by con-cerns about the political situation in Sabah, which on joining the Malay-sian federation was given considerable autonomy—even the power to keep other Malaysians out of the state.

Hostility between Mr. Mahathir and Pairin Kitingan, the chief minis-ter of Sabah, is entreached and has

recently led to intense political ma-

neuvering against Mr. Pairin, Many

expect a showdown later this year,

perhaps including efforts by Kuala

too high even for Malaysia. The more accommodating position Malaysia has adopted toward the Phil-

ments should permit a less rigid divi-sion of labor and ultimately facilitate work-sharing. There is no reason to the same principles of teamwork and work-sharing as workers. People are learning new ways of using their skills and time that apply to their leisure time as well as to their jobs.

For most people, increased leisure would not in itself be a problem. With a 36-hour workweek, German workers spend less than half their waking hours on the job and few would complain about it. Instead they throw themselves into activities of every kind: sports, music, do-it-yourself, voluntary work. Leisure has itself become a major growth industry. Never-theless, schools should start to do more to prepare people for creative and constructive use of their free time.

The obvious drawback with worksharing, of course, is the problem of incomes. We must tackle one taboo: maintaining wages. Eliminating un-employment while safeguarding current levels of affluence is impossible -it cannot be done. So we must find new principles for distributing income. The details will have to be worked out gradually - a job with

Lumpur to reduce Sabah's constitu-tional privileges. But Kuala Lumpur

must keep a balance between state and federal interests if it is not to risk

alienating Sabah, which for all its

ethnic and religious complexity has a

sionally worties Indonesia. Since 1967,

Jakarta has been scrupulous in its

dealings with its neighbors. But Indo-

nesia trets at the possibility of any other country bringing instability to its borders, whether through the politics of religion or irredentism. Bosula

is a warning to economically dynamic East Asia that such issues need con-

International Herald Tribune.

stant and careful management.

strong sense of identity.
The problem of Sabah/Sulu occa

occupation at another wage or even unpaid? Inevitably, those who work for those without. Appeals to solidarity sound naive

one level of remuneration, plus an

and utopian, but there are occasional signs that people are starting to think in such terms. An example in Germany has been the readiness of retired people and others to work for little or no pay to help those in the new eastern states to set up businesses.

There are firms where workers have accepted shorter hours and lower pay to avoid layoffs. Recently. at employees' suggestion, the French electronic firm Thomson avoided 412 layoffs by reducing working hours and the annual salary increase. At Michelin, the tire maker, 1,500 middle managers accepted small pay cuts to avoid lavoffs. I cite this not as a solution but as an indication that, when facing a serious problem, people are willing to act for what they perceive as the general good, even at their own expense.

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Merald de Eribu

Change is unavoidable, given tech-nological progress. Our choice lies only in how we cope with it. If we do nothing we risk creating a world where some are overworked and others are underworked or unemployed. Change is then likely to come only after terrible social conflict. Hiding unemployment by creating

meaningless jobs for all, as was done in the former Communist countries, is not a solution. The system proved demoralizing and demotivating, as well as completely inappropriate for a modern industrial society.

The only alternative is to start pre-paring ourselves now, mentally and practically, for a very different world, which may be far more enriching than the one we know. It will take a great effort of imagination on the part of governments, firms, unions, educa-tional institutions and individuals. But it is not impossible. Attitudes on the environment have changed dramatically — why should there not be similar changes in thinking about work? New York Times Syndication Sales.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Gingerbread Byron

LONDON -At Sotheby's yesterday [April 26], an interesting relic was sold — a letter from Byron dated September 1821, enclosing two letters, "one from the prioress of a con-vent, and the other from my daugh-ter, her pupil, which is sincere ter, her pupil, which is sincere enough, but not very flattering, for she wants to see me, because it is the fair, to get some paternal ginger-bread. I suppose." The note is from Byron's daughter, Allegra, in a large round childish hand, filled up in ink over pencilled letters, and between peacilled lines, which still remain. The note and enclosure found a purchaser for £95 15s.

1918: Dutch Neutrality

LONDON - The Amsterdam correspondent of the Marning Post telegraphs: Rumors are in circulation to the effect that Germany is about to reinforce her troops along the fron-tiers between Holland and Germany

and Belgium and Holland. It is also announced that the Netherlands Government has instructed the Minister in Berlin to come to The Hague and discuss the situation. The Dutch press expresses the hope that the gov-ernment will maintain strict neutrality no matter what happens.

1943: Japanese Losses

GENERAL MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia — [From our New York edition:] Military observers believed today [April 26] that heavy Japanese plane losses in recent feeler attacks on Allied bases in New Guinea may have forced the enemy to postpone or cancel plans for a southwestern Pacific offensive. For the last twelve days the Japanese have sent only single planes against affied territory, and latest reports indicate that the enemy's air strength at his forward bases in New Guinea, New Britain and New Ireland has been reduced sharply. Shipping concentra-

Sabah: A Problematic Mix That Requires Tending

stations were placed under an independent Board for International Broadcasting.

> torn by ethnic turmoil. The best outcome would give the Voice of America more volume and greater diversity, with special attention to Asian audiences now inadequately served. Like the Munich stations, the Voice would gain in vigor if it

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INTERNATIONAL BERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM. ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

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OPINION

One Down and 15 to Go: **Quartering Clinton**

By William Safire

W ASHINGTON — The White House press office provided, at taxpayer expense, a handy-dandy guide to the first 100 days of the Clinton administration, while the president went to Boston to press his 100-days defense on the nation's editors.

I refuse to be so manipulated by an arbitrary number; instead, here is my "take," as with-it pundits say, on the first of the 16 quarters of Doubles 1211 Client of President Bill Clinton's term.

i. The fraud that didn't fly. With audacity and flair, the new president persuaded a majority of the public to accept higher taxes to reduce the deficit —and then, in a classic bait-and-switch, proceeded to apply the anticipated new taxes

to more spending.
"Double-cross!" shouted those of us who half-believed his promises of being a new-kind Democrat who would reform welfare and not further burden the middle class. His election-day conversion to liberal economics went down well with editorialists delighted with the unexpected plan to redistribute wealth. but in time reality dawned on soldout centrists: Not only was the defi-cit not to be cut in half, but even more new taxes were to be demand-ed for a huge health care subsidy.

The Senate minority found itself representing majority opinion in the nation, which enabled remited Republicans to block spending that would deepen the deficit. After the first big budget battle was won by filibuster, Ross Perot came galloping on the field last weekend

to shoot the liberal wounded. The leftward lurch of the new president's economic proposal was a historic miscalculation, Mr. Clinton, who thinks it was merely a mistake in tactics, still doesn't get it: Americans are prepared to sacrifice for the next generation by

reducing the deficit, not for this generation by continuing it.

2. He goes home with the partner what brung him. On the issue of abortion, which caused so many defections in Republican ranks,

Lessons Forgotten

What is the point of commemorating the Warsaw Uprising and the genocidal activities against

Jews and others that happened 50

years ago if we now sit comfortably each evening in our living rooms, watching live, on color TV, the

brutal extermination of Muslims in

and religious leaders look the other way? We have learned nothing from the Holocaust, and the world

is as nasty and savage as it was 50

years ago; only the victims have

FRANCES SIRANOVIC.

changed. Who will be next?

Interests, Not Outrage

Regarding "Listen to the Lady" (Letters, April 22) from M. Baird-

I don't recall Margaret Thatcher crying out about the United Na-

tions allowing the Khmer Rouge back into Cambodia in 1991 or

about the indifference of "Western democrats" to Jonas Savimbi's murderous thugs on the rampage in Angola. Nor do I recall her ex-

pressing concern about the plight of the Kurds, that is, until Western

oil supplies were threatened by the

Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Relating to this last example, I do not be-lieve that Britain, under Churchill,

declared war on Germany because

of outrage over Nazi atrocities,

which the West had long suspect-

ed; rather it felt threatened by Ger-

Lady Thatcher's cry came from the safety of the political wilderness

and I would venture that, in the

unlikely event she should find herself in office again, she would delib-

erate as much as the rest of the

"Western democrats" — unless, of

SHANE O'CURRY.

course, oil were found in Bosnia.

No End of Terror

man expansionism.

deliver on all his promises. He re-membered, too, how homosexuals fervently supported his candidacy, and has done all that can reason ably be expected to associate himself with their causes.

Loyalty has its costs. Feminist leaders have short memories; homosexual activists focus on the shortcomings of those in power; and the desire to accommodate Friends of Bill and Hillary has led to delays in making appointments — even the Justice Department's Criminal Di-

vision remains headless.

3. The Comeback Kid rides again.

Mr. Clinton showed in his first quarter an ability to get up off the floor. His sobriquet may be The Great Recoverer.

His first formal news conference was a flop; not having done his homework, he was both overconfident and uncertain. But his second was much improved, notwithstanding his throat trouble, with a memorable passage about "real debates over ideas" and his wish to "open the floodgates for debating these ideas." That moving justification for experimentation should have been his answer to columnist Mary McGrory's softball about his assess ment of the 100 days, instead of the laundry list he memorized.

He quickly recovered, too, from having gone AWOL after the Waco disaster. His attorney general de jure, having acquiesced in the wrong judgment, became St. Janet overnight by saying "The buck ends on my desk" when of course it ends on the president's.

Anybody with political savvy could have told him that the best way to get people to say "It wasn' lantly, "I take full responsibility." The most important job his wife has is to spot and stop his tendency to flinch from responsibility; Hillary failed him this time.

4. Awesome burden time. Mr. Clinton marshaled allied support for Russian President Boris Yeltsin, which George Bush failed to do, but he matched his predeces-Mr. Clinton moved with alacrity to sor in dithering about the Serbian

and Climon Could Help" (Opinion, April 14) says that despite the Pales-tine Liberation Organization's "cur-rent disavowals" of terror, remem-

brance of the PLO's history of

terrorism "has warped Israel's judgment." Mr. Viorst seems not to know that the PLO still commits

more terrorist acts and kills more

Israelis than do the fundamentalist

Leaflets from El Fatab, the largest PLO faction, urge terrorism. Each attack is gleefully claimed

Yasser Arafat was a founder of El

Fatah in 1958 and became PLO

chief when, in 1968, he brought El Fatah under the PLO umbrella.

A current excuse for PLO terror ism is that it must keep ahead of Hamas. Mr. Aralat continues to

urge intensification of the intifada. That means more terrorism, not its "disavowal." For confidence-

building, the PLO should require

all of its components to disavow terrorism and denounce Hamas

Regarding "Echoes From Long Ago and Far Away" (Milan Fash

As an American designer of fashion accessories who has lived

in Jakarta for nearly 30 years.

found quite jolting Rifat Ozbek's

claim that his model with a shaven

head and tattoo was "a symbol from Java." Anyone visiting Indonesia will see the magnificent tex-

tiles and the incredible fashions of

hundreds of cultures spread over 13,000 islands; but they will be

hard-pressed to find a bald person

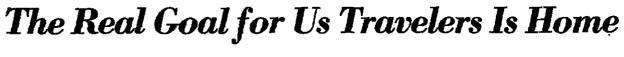
ion, March 11) by Suzy Menkes:

JOSEPH LERNER.

terrorist acts as well.

The Bald Facts

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



B AINBRIDGE ISLAND, Washington —1 returned just recently from India and thought I would tell you about my trip before the slides get back from the lab, because I think most of us travel not to learn about other countries or meet new people but so that we can come back and talk about ourselves.

Whenever I decide to go someplace I tell people it's because I want to stretch myself, to immerse myself in another culture, to walk

MEANWHILE

a mile in somebody else's moccasins or san-

But the real reason I take these trips, the thing that interests me the most, is to see how I am in new places, or, more precisely, to see

what new places elicit from me.

This is why so many world travelers have so little to say that is interesting about the places they visit, and so much to say that is not - about their misadventures with their luggage at the airport, the great meal they had at such-and-such four-star restaurant. the awful weather at the sea resort, their bair-raising adventures with that rented car. how the couple they were with made such a fuss about the toilet paper.

It is not that they didn't get anything out of travel, just that, like people who don't travel, they do not really have much of an idea of what they are getting out of life in general, and there is no reason to think they are going to be flooded with insight as soon as they pass through customs.

By Andrew Ward

In fact, most people seem to me a lot more interested in the world before they travel than they are when they get back, and I fear that I

am no exception.

Before I left, people would ask me about India and I was prepared to discuss it. I grew up there, after all, and I spend a lot of my spare time reading about it, and so I could hold forth on the subject with a certain sec-ondhand authority. But now that I have returned home. I cannot seem to focus on India at all, and almost immediately bend the conversation around to the funny little hotel I stayed at in Kota, or how the toilets had all backed up at the National Archives. Because what interests me most about travel is how foreign countries put my own endearing crotchets into such stark relief.

When I remain safe at home for long periods I grow increasingly restless, and hunger for different foods, different people, different frames of reference. I seek out ethnic neighborhoods and obscure cuisines in out-of-theway eateries. I strike up conversations with Sikh cabdrivers. I defend with mysterious vehemence the obscure agendas of budding and remote republics.

Eventually I decide it is time to take a trip, and I sign up for a month or so in, say, India, only to find that I can pretty much satiate my hunger for the exotic in about 36 hours. Then I figure it's time the world stopped kidding around and got me home.

I may come seeking new truths, new horizons, new tandoori dishes, and end up reveling in good plumbing at luxury hotels. fretting like a Romanov over every scratch and bruise, squinting warily at the undifferentiated soups that they serve me, swab-bing the mouths of soda bottles, monitoring my digestion like some crazed, insomni-

ac nurse in an extended care facility.

On this last trip I walked through mogul
gardens and climbed to hilltop shrines. I fed monkeys and rode elephants and rescued a buffalo from an overturned cart. I visited temples and mosques and gurdwaras. I discussed the cosmos with pundits and maulvies and gurus. I toured villages and mills and slums and palaces. I navigated among beggars and jugglers, goldsmiths and heart-stopping women lestooned in crimson veils and silver jewelry. Something from all of this must have penetrated somehow, but I spent most of the time yearning, thinking of fresh milk and crisp salads, safe traffic, orderly queues, competent ticket agents, fixed prices, clear air, clean water, clean sheets.

In other words. I returned hungering for the bland, the tidy, the secure and the famil-iar, precisely the opposite of what I thought I had been seeking, and it is only now that I am back from India that it is regaining some coherence, however fraudulent, in my thinking. As I tuck into my salad and regain my interest in the outside world. I begin to suspect that it isn't really travel that is broadening, but coming home.

The Washington Post.



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apologizing for having to take a painful, limited action, or forth-

rightly calling a free people to a

moral cause. The way he rallies

compatriots to costly world lead-

ership, and not the way he got his sea legs in the White House, will

be the first true measure of his

The New York Times

young presidency.

rape of Bosnia. That hand-wring-ing about military "compellance" (sometimes spelled "compellence"

on the analogy of "deterrence") is

to end this week, after the sweeping

Yeltsin referendum victory — if

Then we will see if Bill Clinton

acts incrementally or resolutely.

He will have to choose between

the Serbs don't blink.

Milton Viorst, in his article, "The PLO Is Now Israel's Natural Ally.

with a tattoo. If you want to see textiles of far greater luxury than Dior or Chanel ever used (a fine hand-drawn batik can take six months to produce).

come to Java. For tattoord bald

heads, I suggest London. IRWAN HOLMES. Jakarta.



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Herald Eribune

The Next Economic Giant? Watch 'Greater China'

By Michael Richardson

nal | Terald Tribune SINGAPORE - For the last decade, Western nations and many Asian countries have been mesmerized by the rising economic power of Japan and its potential for domi-

But as Japan wrestles to revive a stubbornly slow economy laden with debts from excessive borrowing in the heady growth of the size of China. By the bank's esti-1980s, a new Asian economic powerhouse centered on "Greater Chimany and Japan in GDP" by 2002 na" is rapidly becoming a focus for many and Japan in GDP" by 2002 international attention.

Bank said that the Chinese Economic Area - China, Hong Kong and Taiwan taken as a single entity - was "arguably becoming the fourth growth pole of the global

of economic expansion, which has averaged over 7 percent since 1962, gion. ng a major stimulus to

arch-rival, raises no objections.

Prime Minister Li Peng.

SINGAPORE - Short of land for military

maneuvers. Singapore routinely sends units of its

armed forces to train in Taiwan. China, Taiwan's

In fact, relations between Beijing and Singapore

are so cordial that Singapore's prime minister, Goh Chok Tong, is on an official visit to China that has

included meetings with President Ziang Zemin and

Nor has China protested when ministers from

Singapore have made "private" visits to Taiwan

and met with senior Taiwanese officials, although

Singapore has diplomatic ties with Beijing, not

Yet plans for similar visits to Taiwan in the

recent past by ministers from the Philippines and Japan have triggered strong warnings from Beijing that no breach of its "one China" policy will be

Singapore's deft diplomatic juggling will be highlighted again Tuesday and Wednesday when leaders of the quasi-official bodies handling rela-

tions between China and Taiwan meet in this

predominantly ethnic Chinese island-state, which

Koo Chen-fu, chairman of the Straits Exchange

The meeting will be the highest level of contact

between the two rivals since the end of the Chinese

Mr. Koo is a member of the policy-making central standing committee of Taiwan's governing

Nationalist Party. Mr. Wang is a senior member of

eased in recent years, analysts do not expect a

While tensions between China and Taiwan have

Foundation in Taiwan, and Wang Daohan, head

of the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan

both sides regard as neutral territory.

Straits, are to conduct the talks.

China's Communist Party.

civil war in 1949.

European Community try to build up steam,

Imports from the economic area in 1992 were almost two-thirds as large as Japan's, and could exceed them by 2002 if present growth trends continue.

The World Bank has concluded and will be approaching the size of In a recent report, the World the United States, although in per capita terms its income will still be only about one-fifth of America's.

The economic area is seen by other analysts as the core of a wider and more powerful business network bonded by trade, investment The bank said that the area's rate and corporate connections spanning much of the Asia-Pacific re-

"It is no exaggeration to state both regional and global growth as that Greater China is a potential

Beijing, Taipei and a Broker

Singapore to Be Host for High-Level Talks This Week

the United States. Japan and the European Community try to build ray Weidenbaum, director of the enter for the Study of American Business at Washington University in St. Louis and former chairman of the Council of Economic Advis-

ers in the Reagan administration. He said that the Greater China network included predominantly Chinese Singapore as well as Malaysia. Thailand. Indonesia and the Philippines, where companies owned or controlled by minorities of Chinese descent comprised as much as 70 percent of the private sector in those countries.

In 1992, the exports of Hong Kong, China, Taiwan and Singapore were worth \$350 billion, about equal to Japan's and not far behind those of the United States.

While political barriers and territorial boundaries presently keep China. Hong Kong and Taiwan apart, a merger in future looks increasingly likely.

Hong Kong will revert to China

major breakthrough in the talks, such as an agree-

Beijing is pressing for these links as a way of hastening reunification, but Taipei is wary. Taiwan fears that such links might lead to a further jump in

Taiwanese exports to, and investments in, China

that would make the island overly dependent on

Despite Taiwanese regulations that economic

contacts with China must go through third parties.

especially Hong Kong, Taiwanese business invest-ment on the mainland amounted to \$5.5 billion in

1992, well over the cumulative total of \$3.4 billion

Lee Ching-ping, deputy secretary-general of the Taiwanese negotiating agency, said that the Singa-pore talks were unlikely to lead soon to direct trade

A Taiwanese official said that in preparatory

discussions, the two sides had finalized terms of an

agreement to be signed on Tuesday or Wednesday.

lines of communication, suppressing criminal ac-

tivities, repatriating illegal migrants, settling fish-

ing disputes and cooperating in developing natural

But Tang Shu Bei, vice chairman of the Chinese

negotiating agency, said a Taiwanese proposal for

a pact to safeguard its investments in China was

not timely unless Taiwan first agreed to ease re-

strictions on Taiwanese investments in China and

A diplomat based in Singapore who was previ-ously posted in Beijing said that China and Taiwan

trusted Singapore because the island-state's lead-

ers had helped both sides over the years, encour-

aged the bilateral thaw, and acted as an intermedi-

between Beijing and Taipei from time to time.

- MICHAEL RICHARDSON

He said the accord included setting up regular

from 1980 to 1991.

or transport links with China.

Chinese imports to Taiwan.

nt to open direct trade or transport links.

British colony.

In Singapore on Tuesday and Wednesday, representatives of Tai-wan and Chana will hold their highest-level meeting since the anti-Communist Nationalists were driven from the mainland to Taiwan by the Communists in 1949 at the end of the Chinese civil war.

While the gulf of rivalry and suspicion between the two sides remains wide, the passing of the Cold War and development of market-oriented policies by Chinese leaders who seem more interested in results than ideology are improving prospects for reconciliation and eventual reunification.

Lee Kuan Yew, Singapore's elder statesman, who maintains close contacts with the leaders of China and Taiwan, said earlier this year that the rulers of China today were "only nominal" Communists.
"Very few really believe in Marx-

ism-Leninism as the way to the future," he said, "Their legitimacy for being in power is the progress they are achieving for China through their open-door policies and free-market reforms."

Linda Lim, an Asian specialist in the School of Business Administration at the University of Michigan. said that about 80 percent of the investment that was powering growth in China's booming southeastern coastal provinces was from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore and other overseas Chinese investors, especially from Southeast

China and Hong Kong are each the other's largest trading partner and source of external investment. Huge amounts of trade and investment are also flowing from Taiwan into China through Hong Kong.

While Japan was the leading foreign investor in Southeast Asia in the 1980s, it has been overtaken in the past few years by mainly Chinese capital from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore. For example, Taiwan has

emerged as the largest investor in Vietnam, with about \$1.2 billion committed. Although Taipei and Hanoi do not have formal diplomatic ties, the two governments signed an agreement last week pro- status viding legal protection for Taiwanese assets in Vietnam.

In most Southeast Asian countries, domestic private investment, which is predominantly ethnic Chinese in origin, each year substantially exceeds the amount of for-

eign investment.
The estimated 50 million overseas Chinese in East Asia - that is. those living outside China -are "the real movers and shakers" in the region, said Robert C. Broadfoot, managing director of Political & Economic Risk Consultancy Ltd. in Hong Kong.

"Overseas Chinese dominate key

in Asia with the exceptions of Ko rea and Japan," he said.

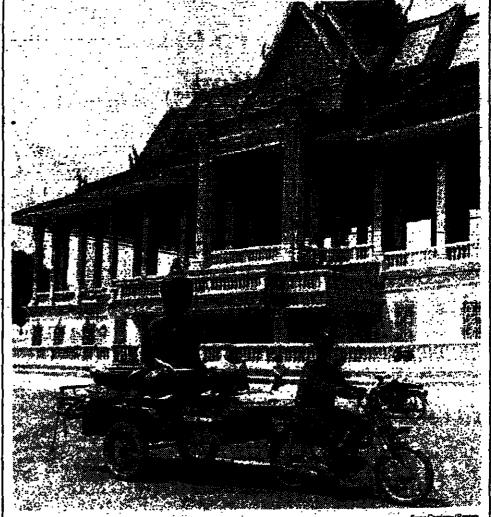
While there is concern within some Southeast Asian countries that Chinese investment and trade power is taking over from the once ascendant Japanese: many economists and business analysis see the Greater China business nerwork as a potential ally for Western compa-

John Kao, associate professor at the Harvard Business School, said. that the Chinese entrepreneurial network - although rooted in ties of ethnicity, language, clan and colture. — is more open to outside penetration and joint ventures with Western companies than Japan's business hierarchy with its interlocking keiretsu relationships between manufacturers, suppliers and other service providers.

"In contrast to the Japanese keiretsu, the emerging Chinese com-. monwealth is an interconnected yet potentially open system, and in many respects provides a new mar-ket mechanism for conducting global business," he said.

Ms. Lim said that even though the Chinese collectively controlled a larger share of East Asia's trade and investment than any other ethnic group within or outside the region, they were unlikely to form a regional bloc or act in unison. She said the overseas Chinese

were divided and knew that in Southeast Asian countries where Chinese were a minority they had to step carefully to avoid a backlash against their growing prosperi-



A LIFT FOR THE HOLY ONE - A new image of Buddha passing in front of Cambodia's Royal Palace in central Phnom Penh on Thursday during its motorcycle-trailer ride to a pagoda.

Patten to Lobby U.S. for Chinese Trade

By Kevin Murphy

ai Herold Tribu HONG KONG — As his government holds new talks with Beijing about electoral reforms, Governor Chris Patten of Hong Kong will visit Washington to lobby for the United States to maintain China's most-favored-nation trading

Mr. Patten, who has angered Beijing with proposals to increase democracy in the British colony before it reverts to Chipese rule in 1997, will visit the United States beginning Friday. He reiterated Monday that the dispute over Hong Kong should remain separate from the trade issue.

"I do think our talks in Beijing are related inevitably whether we like it or not," said Mr. Patten in a reference to the political climate in Washington, Referring specifically to the trade issue he added: "I have said before that we wouldn't wel-

come having our concerns here human rights issues is in the con-dragged into the debate." human rights, not econom-Some members of the U.S. Con- ics or trade."

gress, concerned about China's \$18 billion trade surplus with the United States, its weapons sales and its human rights record, have urged that guarantees of democracy in Hong Kong be made a condition for maintaining the favorable trade

Kong of "internationalizing" Beijing's disagreement with Britain, has threatened to retaliate against U.S. business interests if full mostfavored-nation privileges are not extended.

Mr. Patten will argue strongly gainst U.S. legislators' linking China's trading status to progress

in the Beijing negotiations. "It is my judgment that open trade heips promote more open societies as well as more prosperous societies," he said in a briefing for

reporters. The best way to discuss

The Hong Kong government his visit to be pivotal in the campredicts losses as high as 166 billion paign to protect the colony's liveli-Hong Kong dollars (\$21.5 billion) hood.

in the colony's trade and a setback "I'm perhaps a more convincing China should Washington withhold most-favored-nation status accorded by the United States to any other country.

Mr. Patten will press his view in meetings with Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen; the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs. Winston Lord, and several influential legislators, in-cluding the speaker of the House, Thomas S. Foley, and the Senate Democratic leader, George J. Mitchell. Legislation was introduced Thursday attaching conditions to the extension of China's

Other Hong Kong groups have divisited Washington to looby on the trade issue, but Mr. Patten expects ?

"I'm perhaps a more convincing advocate," he said.

Although neither Britain nor China reported progress from a ; first round of talks last week over treatment next year.

for Beijing, under which China refirst round of talks last week over.

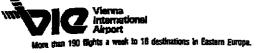
China, which has accused Hong: ceives trading terms equal to those electoral changes in the colony, a second round of talks has been announced for Beijing, beginning Wednesday.

Hong Kong's key stock-market index had another record close Monday, climbing 1.5 percent to end at 6845.

"They started in a businessiike way but we have some arduous choices and difficult problems on a long agenda," said Mr. Patten of talks between Britain's ambassador to Beijing, Sir Robin McLaren, and Jiang Enzhu, China's deputy minister of foreign affairs.



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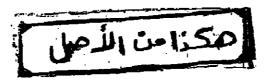
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Gay-Rights March: Coming Out for a Sense of Legitimacy

By Richard L. Berke New York Tones Servi

WASHINGTON - As did the major civil-rights and abortion demonstrations of past years, the march by hundreds of thousands of gay-rights supporters is bound to mark a turning point in a movement that until recent years was largely obscured from public view.

But while the massive civil-rights march of 1963, the anti-Vietnam War railies after that, or the abortion demonstrations of 1989 and 1990 are defined as significant occasions in modern history, there is little evidence that they created any immediate shifts in public or political opinion. And that may be the case with the march and rally on Sunday, especially since the gay-rights agenda is far more diffuse than, say, calling

What did the marchers want most? Overturning the ban on homosexuals in the military? More financing for the fight against AIDS? Equal civil rights for homosexuals? Gay marriages? Eliminating laws against

All of those, plus a certain sense of public legitimacy. And that may prove to be the most important advance for homosexuals on Sunday: a

NEWS ANALYSIS

demonstration to the public, as well as to the marchers themselves, that gay America has a face.

It was, in fact, a face that seemed rather well-behaved and conventional, and that was the image that Americans saw on the evening news. Aside from the speeches, the parade seemed strangely nonpolitical. It seemed more like a joyous celebration than an angry demonstration.

"The major impact on demonstrations like these is on the participants," said Representative Barney Frank, a Massachusetts Democrat and one of two openly homosexual members of Congress. "This march will have a significant impact in getting people to organize themselves, to be activated to act politically. A lot of members of Congress are going to hear from them instead of being guided by abstract opinion polls."

As homosexuals try to become part of the political mainstream, Mr. Frank cited one accomplishment from the weekend's events: He said he and his companion invited many gay political donors to a fund-raising event this weekend at their home, and the House speaker, Representative

Again and again, speakers hammered away at the theme of "coming out." And many marchers stressed that the dispute over the validity of a recent survey reporting that only 1 percent of men identify themselves as homosexuals may prove to be of no importance if enough Americans see that hundreds of thousands of their friends, relatives and neighbors proudly proclaim their homosexushty.

"It's the end of 12 years of darkness," said Bob Hattoy, a gay White House official who recounted his battle with AIDS in a speech to the Democratic National Convention last summer. "This is the beginning, hopefully, of a new generation of gay and lesbian activism."

As Julia Bullock, a member of an Idaho group that organized to oppose efforts to pass an anti-homosexual measure in the state, put it as she marched, "It's important for our contingent and for the rest of the nation to know that there are gays in Idaho."

But for all the high spirits, issues relating to homosexuality are among the toughest and most emotionally charged. In fact, religious conservatives have turned away from the abortion issue and have begun to focus on homosexuality as a good way to raise money and advance their

President Bill Clinton has been the most sympathetic president to issues important to homosexuals. Yet his efforts to distance himself from the marchers by leaving town on Sanday and sending a letter rather than appearing — even on tape — is a reminder of the political risks involved.

loel H. Silbey, a historian at Cornell University, said the most progress would come if the gay political movement managed to make the debate

"By themselves, demonstrations don't necessarily do anything," Mr. Silbey said on Sunday. "The one today demonstrated that it's all right now to come out. But as long as the issue is one of quality of treatment, of civil rights, then I think they will gain. It's when it becomes behavioral that you will get stiff opposition - especially from the religious right."



A woman placing flowers on one of the wooden crosses erected by mourners near the compound.

A Koresh Adviser Gives Up

Man, Out of Hiding, Faces Weapons Charge

HOUSTON - A follower and urported adviser to the Branch Davidian leader. David Koresh. surrendered to Texas authorities Monday after having been in hiding since the standoff at the compound began.

Paul Fatta, 35, had been sought since a Feb. 28 raid at the compound near Waco, Texas, left four federal agents dead and set off a 51-day siege, ending last week in an inferno that killed Mr. Koresh and 85 followers.

Mr. Fatta was charged with conspiracy to manufacture and possess unregistered machine guns, a Texas Ranger said, Mr. Koresh and his followers had accumulated a huge stockpile of

Mr. Fatta and his 14-year-old son had left the compound the morning of the raid to attend a gun show in Austin. They could

not return after authorities sealed off the area. Mr. Fatta was in hiding until Monday. A hearing was set later Monday. Meanwhile, a lawyer for Mr.

Koresh said that a television photographer's warning to a mailman gave cult members advance notice of the first raid by federal agents.

The lawyer, Dick DeGuerin, also said that Mr. Koresh asked him to draw up a will and legal documents protecting the cult's property rights and providing for his children. But Mr. Koresh never got the chance to sign the documents.

Mr. DeGuerin said that when he visited the compound during the standoff, he spoke several times with David Michael Jones, a cultist whose body was the first identified Sunday.

Mr. DeGuerin said Mr. Jones. who was a mail carrier, told him

he had been driving his car, which had U.S. Postal Service license plates on it, when he saw a television photographer who appeared lost.

He said the photographer had warned: "There's going to be a big gunfight with these religious nuts over here. You better get out of here." Mr. DeGuerin did not identify the photographer.

Mr. Jones, a Koresh brotherin-law told the cult leader of the tip, Mr. DeGuerin said, and thus the group was ready for the raid-

During the standoff, Mr. De-Guerin said, Mr. Koresh asked for the will and for documents protecting the cult's property rights and establishing a trust fund for his children for any money made from movie or book

(AP, NYT)

Israel, Palestinian-Less, Finds Little Work Is Getting Done

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service JERUSALEM — Sergei Krakovsky took it personally when Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin talked the other day about returning the country to its hard-laboring Zionist origins.

Scornfully, Mr. Rabin spoke of "a culture of idleness" that he said had developed among Israelis, a problem much discussed here since Israel sealed off its occupied territories nearly a month ago. With few Palestinians now able to get to work in Israel, tens of thousands of farming and construction jobs have

gone begging.
There are "freeloaders," Mr. Rabin said, among the 11 percent of Israelis who are unemployed, and he said he knew how to deal with them. Indeed, last week his government began pushing a bill through parliament that would require jobless people under the age of 35 to accept any position offered them at employment offices or else lose their state benefits.

At 23, Mr. Krakovsky falls into this vulnerable category. A Moscow-trained economist, he emigrated to Israel two years ago but has yet to find the right job. As he sees it, forcing him to take any kind of work, just because it is there, makes no sense either for him or for his new country. And he certainly is no freeloader, he says.

"I feel I can do something good for Israel if I can work in my protribute -- but in our fields."

of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, a combination of happenstance keeping as many as 120,000 Pales- and Israeli design. tinians from their jobs and spreadhappy with what they had discov-

This is a country founded on roll-up-your-sleeves Zionist princi-ples, on legends of pioneers who have spoiled, and flowers have died

AMMAN, Jordan - Palestinian negotiators left

for Washington on Monday to resume Middle East

peace talks after a four-month suspension, saying they hoped the United States and Israel would

offer some progress.

The U.S.-brokered peace process, which re-

sumes Tuesday, stalled when Israel expelled more

than Palestinians as the last round of talks closed

"We insist that we talk about issues of substance

that push the peace process forward within UN

fession, not in something else," he drained swamps, turned deserts said on a visit to an employment green and built cities on sand office in Jerusalem. "New immi-dunes But after the 1967 war, Isragrants are not lazy. We want to el grew reliant on — critics would work. We have something to con- say addicted to — Palestinian laborers from the newly acquired ter-Regardless of who is right on the ritories, whose own economic fate jobs bill, the prolonged shutdown became intertwined with Israel's by

Lacking enough work where they ing hardship throughout the terri- lived, they trooped across the pretories, has forced Israelis to come 1967 borders to take back-breaking to grips with their work habits. As jobs in construction and agriculthey began celebrating the 45th an- ture that Israelis increasingly reniversary of their nation's creation fused to go near. The Palestinians Sunday night, many were far from often received appreciably less than the Israeli minimum now set at about \$2.50 an hour.

Palestinians Cite Hopes on Peace Talks

gates left Amman.

Arab land in return for peace.

for us to move in a substantial way."

Across Israel, construction sites

in greenhouses, revealing graphi-cally the extent to which the land was tilled and the cities were built Arab labor. "I can't live with it -as a Jew or

as an Israeli or as a Zionist," Labor Minister Ora Namir said. Israel, she said in an interview. has made "a big mistake" by link-

ing the economies of the territories and Israel proper, for it has produced different classes of workers and, she said, a situation in which Jewish business people often deny "just wages" to Palestinian labor-

Not all Israelis are as troubled by their work patterns as she is. Many argue that Israel is no different from West European countries, which also have high unemployment rates yet must import labor

resolutions," Faisal Husseini, overall head of the

UN Resolutions 242 and 338, the basis of the

Mr. Husseini said: "We want the Israelis to

show us what new ideas they have and what all of

these statements about wanting progress mean. We

hope they will have something substantial in order

peace talks, demand that Israel trade occupied

Palestinian team, said before he and other dele-

because their own people will not accept jobs deemed to be short on pay, status and opportunity. It is especially pointless, they say, to force recent immigrants from the former Soviet Union like Mr. Krakovsky to take jobs that squander the higher education and technological skills that many brought with them.

"We put a lot of emphasis on going forward," said Rivka Bar-Yosef, a sociologist at Hebrew Uni-versity in Jerusalem. "Asking people to accept cheap labor goes against what we were lighting for from the founding of the state, and it is asking them to regress, financially and socially.

Nonetheless, Mrs. Namir said the government was committed to kicking the habit of cheap Arab labor. She hopes to begin on a retatively modest scale by replacing 20,000 Palestinians with Israelis before year's end, using higher wages as a lure and enforcing labor laws that tended to be ignored when Arabs were involved.

It is not an insurmountable challenge, other officials said, pointing out that Arabs from the West Bank and Gaza had accounted for only 6 percent of the Israeli work force. But that overlooks the Palestinians' importance in key sectors: They made up 50 percent of the force in construction and far more than that in agriculture, where it was not unheard of for them to be paid as little as \$8 or \$9 a day.

So dominant were they that in their absence. Israeli employers have lost millions of dollars in just a few weeks. Quick-fix attempts to bring in Jewish replacements, including soldiers and volunteers from the United States, worked sportily at best. And in one news article after another, Israeli farmers and builders have complained that the Jewish workers they manage to find are not nearly as competent or hard-working as the Palestinian regulars.

"Jewish work is something I stand by," Haim Kabir, an Israeli farmer in the Gaza Strip, told the magazine Ha-Olam Hazeh.

But he added: "The output of a Jewish worker is approximately 20 percent of the output of an Arab. The cost of the Jewish worker is 80 percent higher. With Jewish workers, I have damages. Picking isn't picking, and spraying isn't spray-ing. They aren't used to working

Israeli building contractors are so worried about their prospects that they asked the government to allow in 20,000 Palestinian laborers immediately, or at least to permit the importation of 10,000 Thais, Poles and other foreigners who would help train Israelis in construction. Acknowledging the problem, the government has opened the door a crack for some 13,000 Palestinians from the territories, most of them for farm work.

Yeltsin's triumph

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If You Bought A Domestic Airline Ticket Between January 1, 1988 and June 30, 1992 You May Be Entitled to File a Claim

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA ATLANTA DIVISION

IN RE- DOMESTIC AIR TRANSPORTATION ANTITRUST LITIGATION	MASTER FILE No. 1:90-CV-2485-MHS	
This Document Relates To: ALL ACTIONS	MDL No. 861	
IF YOU PURCHASED AN AIR! INF TICKET IN IRING THE PE	riod January 1, 1988. T	

IF YOU PURCHASED AN AIRLINE TICKET DURING THE PERIOD JANUARY 1, 1988, TO JUNE 30, 1982, FOR DOMESTIC AIR TRAVEL ON ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING AIRLINES: AMERICAN AIRLINES, INC.; CONTINENTAL AIRLINES, INC.; DELTA AIR LINES, INC.; MIDWAY AIRLINES, INC.; NORTHWEST AIRLINES, INC.; PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, INC.; TRANS WORLD AIRLINES, INC.; OR USAIR, INC.; PLEASE READ CAREFULLY:

The Court has approved a settlement in the lawsuit against the airlines issed above and the Airline Tariff Publishing Company, Inc. You may file a claim if, between January 1, 1988 and June 30, 1992 you purchased a domestic airline passenger ticket from one of the airlines issed above for travel to, from, or connecting on a single airline at the totowing hubs—ATLANTA, BALTIMORE, BOSTON, CHARLOTTE, CHICAGO (OTHARE and MIDWAY), CINCINNATI, CLEVELAND, DALLAS/FT. WORTH, DAYTON, DENVER, DETROIT, HOUSTON (IAH), INDIANAPOLIS, KANSAS CITY (MISSOURI), LOS ANGELES, MEMPHIS, MIAMI, MINNEAPOLIS/ST. PAUL, NASHVILLE, NEWARK, NEW YORK (J.F.K. and LA GUARDIA), ORLANDO, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, RALEIGH/DURHAM, ST. LOUIS, SALT LAKE CITY, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN JOSE, SYRACUSE AND WASHINGTON (NATIONAL and DULLES). THE CLAIM FILING DEADLINE HAS BEEN EXTENDED TO JUNE 1, 1993.

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You may use a photocopy of a claim form so long as your original signature appears on that photocopy. You may obtain a claim form by clipping and sending the form below or writing to Airlines Antitrust Litigation, P.O. Box 209, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107. Your travel agent also may have claim forms.

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3. If you are claiming based on purchases in excess of \$2,500 (Long Claim Form C), you have the option of establishing your overall claim by a reasonable projection of a one-year purchase period. To do this, you must use your actual purchase records (including, among other things, management reports, frequent filter statements, credit card statements, expense account rehiburatement records, comporate financial records, cancelled checks and airline ticket coupon receipts) to calculate total ticket purchases for a representative period of time covering at least twelve consecutive months. You would next select a shorter period of at least six months over which to calculate the percent of your travel which is class travel (travel on one of the above-listed airlines to, from or connecting at one of the 34 hubs listed above). The twelve-month actual purchase amount is then multiplied by the calculated percentage to obtain an estimate of the twelve-month purchase amount which represents qualifying "class" travel. That latter estimate can then be projected for all or so much of the four and one-half year claim period as to which the estimate is reasonably representative. Your claim fitting may be subject to audit. If you would like additional information, please call 1-800-854-7264.

4. After your claim form is received, you should receive an acknowledgment postcard. Acknowledgment cards should be mailed by September 1, 1993.

5. Because all claim forms must be received and processed before any certificates can be distributed, it could be twelve to fifteen months before you receive your certificates (and even longer if the approval of the settlement is appealed). The certificate amount you will neceive will be determined once all the claim forms have been processed. You may redeem these certificates through your travel

6. Please notify the Claims Administrator in writing at P.O. Box 270, Collingswood, New Jersey 08108-0270 of any changes in

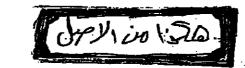
7. U.S. domestic air transportation includes travel within and in between the fifty states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Johnston Island, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariena Islands, and Palau. Travel to or from points in any of these places which was to, from or via any of the above thirty-four listed hubs qualifies as class travel if it was on a ticket purchased from the above listed airlines during the four and one-half year class period.

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8. Governmental entities are not members of the class certified by the Court and are not eligible to file claims.

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Clinton Reassures Yeltsin of Support

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton called President Boris N. Yeltsin on Monday to congratulate him on the vote of confidence the was given by Russians and to reassure him that the United States

supported his change efforts.
Mr. Clinton said that this was "a very good day" not only for Rusbut also for Americans. He said Russia was "a great country" that could be a "symbol of democracy" for other former Communist countries struggling with their own economic and democratic changes. Other international leaders also expressed delight and relief, despite statements by Mr. Yeltsin's opponents that the results were mean-

Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel of Germany called the result "delightful" and added that it "correisponds exactly to what we were istriving for, what our partners and the Europeans also wanted."

Mr. Clinton said the success of Russian democratic and economic changes was important to Ameri-cans, who are reluctant to give aid to Russia with so many of their own domestic economic problems.

"People in Russia are having a very tough time," he said. "I think the reaffirmation of his policies really is a tribute to the farsightedness of the Russian people. Defense Secretary Les Aspin

said indications pointed to a "tre-mendous victory" for Mr. Yeltsin

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ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS Engin spealing resetings daily, Tel. PARS (1) 46 34 59 65 or ROME 678 0320 or FRANKFURT 5974265. that's a tremendous victory for Boris Yeltsin and it is very good news for the United States of America and peace in the world." he said.

Mr. Aspin said democratic strength in Russia would mean increased cooperation between Washington and Moscow on for-eign policy as well as domestic eco-nomic issues facing both countries.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany said the results would encourage political stability and strengthen international confidence in Russia.

"We can now quickly start carrying out the aid measures agreed a few days ago in Tokyo by the seven industrial countries," he

A Group of Seven meeting in Tokyo this month offered a \$43.4 billion multilateral aid package to Russia to bolster Mr. Yeltsin.

In London, Prime Minister John Major said the vote underscored the need for the international community to keep backing Mr. Yeltsin's programs.

"As Russia moves toward reform," he said. "she deserves our continuing support. Her success is in the interests of us all."

In Tokyo. Chief Cabinet Secretary Yohei Kono said that talks were under way to schedule a visit by Mr. Yeltsin to Japan. The visit would very likely be prior to a G-7

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(AP, Reuters) Two pro-Communists reading unofficial reports on the referendum's outcome Monday in Moscow.

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In London's Boarded-Up City, **Amid Debris and Idle Offices**

LONDON - London's financial nerve center was a square mile of boarded-up devastation Monday after a huge IRA bomb blast.

As anti-terrorist police rounded up a number of suspects across ondon, business within the financial district was severely disrupted and officials estimated that 25,000 workers were idle after the blast, in which one person died and 45 were

About 6,000 square yards around the bomb site remained cordoned off Monday because of fears of falling glass.

Streets were strewn with glass and debris. Broken shop and office windows were boarded up to a height of 16 feet (5 meters) above shuttling staff among branch of the sidewalks. Police emergency fices and electronically accessing

a meeting of the parliament's lead-

weakened Russia, as he had pre-

Mr. Yeltsin sought the referen-

dum in order to break a standoff

between those favoring rapid dem-

ocratic and free-market reforms

and opponents who argue that

Russia cannot stand the shock of

VOTE: Stalemate Could Persist

advantage now.

plish those goals.

liminary estimates.

which various wire services and po-

litical groups assembled into pre-

One of the most surprising re-

sults was Mr. Yeltsin's apparent

victory on the second of four ques-

tions, which asked voters whether

they approved of his government's

that Mr. Yeltsin would lose it even if he won the outright vote of confi-

dent's policy as well as his leader-

Mr. Yeltsin rolled up especially large margins in Russia's Far East

and in the two largest cities, Mos-cow and St. Petersburg, where

about 75 percent of voters ex-

pressed confidence in his leader-

service crews gingerly investigated structures for safety. At every cordoned-off street cor-

ner around the perimeter of destruction, hundreds milled about. garbed in the work uniform of the City, as the financial district is known: three-piece suit, artaché case, folded newspaper and um-

They craned their necks for a look down deserted streets to inaccessible office buildings, pointing futilely to where they should have

been at work.

The City was putting on a brave face, with two of its largest banks. Hongkong & Shanghai and National Westminster, amouncing that they were open for business as usual. But they were primarily

intact computer banks in their headquarters within the damaged district

A Hongkong & Shanghai spokeswoman said it would be weeks before they would be back to normal, adding. We are telling all nonessential staff not to come to work.

The London Stock Exchange

carried on operations through its electronic trading systems. Brokerage firms in unaffected areas were sharing trading facilities with competitors knocked out by the blast, Prime Minister John Major praised those conducting "business as usual," declaring that the Irish Republican Army had "failed

again" in its bid to disrupt the fi-nancial district. "This morning London has given its response." Mr. Major said. "The markets are open in currencies and commodities, stocks and shares, in-surance and shipping. In short, to-day in the City it is business as

"Even as we repair the damage," he added, "the City will continue to operate as one of the great financial centers of the world." Mr. Major People's Deputies, elected in Soviet ersuip that the referendum had Mr. Yeltsin's proposals, such as leproduced "no losers and no winners," but had split society and sale of land. days, has put a brake on many of was speaking to bankers gathered for the annual meeting of the Euro-A centrist deputy, Yevgeni Ampean Bank for Reconstruction and bartsumov, the chairman of the foreign affairs committee, said

Development. Monday, "I would say it is a tie, although I think the president has Philip Holetriss, director of London Damage Control, one of the the advantage."

Democratic activists, who belargest teams of emergency workers called in by the police, said: "It's lieve Mr. Yeltsin should have disgoing to be several days before some people will be able to get back solved the Congress after the failed hard-line coup in August, 1991, de-manded that Mr. Yeltsin press his

to their offices. "Some of the offices we have "We urge the president to fully use the results of the victory and looked at this morning are com-pletely wrecked, with toilets torn off the walls and office partitions not indulge in inexplicable inaction, as was the case in the postblown down. Many of the offices

August 1991 days," said Sergei Yu-shenko, a pro-change legislator. Mr. Yushenko said that Mr. are not safe to work in." Mr. Holetriss said at least timee office buildings were irreparable and would have to be demolished.

The police said permanent road-Yeltsin should take "vigorous and decisive" steps to replace Russia's Brezhnev-era constitution with a blocks might be needed to prevent

new charter, approve a new elecmore IRA bomb attacks in the linancial district.
Scotland Yard would not say tion law, promote privatization and entrepreneurial activity and get whether those people arrested were control of the money supply in order to rein in inflation.

But neither Mr. Yushenko nor being questioned about the finan-cial district bomb or two small bombs that destroyed taxis in Lon-

don late Saturday.
"We might possibly be getting to Russia's electoral commission the stage where it will be necessary said it would not begin releasing to set up road checks to stop vehicles to search them coming in." said

Owen Kelly, police commissioner. He said such a measure would require changes to the law, which now prohibits permanent road-

Banning cars from the financial district is another option, said Michael Cassidy, chief executive for

policy and planning.
"The more imposition that one has to bring to City businesses," he told BBC radio, "then the more you are giving victory to the IRA."

But Home Secretary Kenneth

social and economic program.

The Congress placed that question on the ballot as a trap, certain Clarke dismissed calls for extra dence. But most estimates on Mon-day suggested that 52 to 55 percent controls and rejected suggestions that the MI5 security service, which of voters had approved the presitook over anti-IRA intelligence operations last year from the police, was ineffective.

"We have extremely good security forces who I think are giving the IRA a great deal of trouble, who will make sure we give them a lot more trouble if they carry on be pressed confidence in his leader-ship. His support was weaker in said in a radio interview. (AFP, AP, Reuters)

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general, even if tempted. A senior Western diplomat ex-

YELTSIN: Can He Act Boldly?

(Continued from page 1)

fore. The implication is that he will concentrate now on political re-form, which he has ignored to his peril, and not economic reform.

pressed considerable relief on Mondav over Mr. Yeltsin's showing, especially after a painful year of economic change and an opposition campaign focusing on corrup-tion. It was remarkable, he said, that Mr. Yeltsin seemed to have won a thin majority even on the question asking voters to judge his economic reforms - a question designed by the parliament to undermine Mr. Yeltsin's mandate and associate him with social pain,

"But now he has to build on it," the diplomat said, and announce a clear set of actions designed to break the paralysis of power in Russia and create new, non-Soviet institutions that can codify democratic and economic rights. Otherwise, there could be no real reform.

So it was time for Mr. Yeltsin to be bold, the diplomat implied, and not retreat into listlessness. Mr. Yeltsin might try again to announce presidential rule, he said, or simply declare new elections for a new parliament, and "then ignore

The vote Sunday gives Mr. Yeltsin more room to maneuver and

getting involved in the political battle, the diplomat said, but would also find it much harder to intervene on the side of the Congress or Mr. Rutskoi, a former air force

But there are significant doubts that Mr. Yeltsin has a well-crafted plan of action. Mikhail Berger, the respected economics editor of Izvestia, said Monday that Mr. Yeltsin would probably wait for official results to be announced before he played his hand.

ayed his hand. others who favor change specified "But I'm not sure any real pack-how they thought he should accomage of measures exists just now," Mr. Berger said. "I'm sure he'll try to get to a new constitution. But it's quite obvious he can't do that in the official results until Tuesday. The framework of the current constitu- assessments were based on reports tion, because the deputies make the from Russia's cities and regions,

Russia Suspends Talks On a Pullout in Latvia

The Associated Press

MOSCOW - Russia postponed talks with Latvia over the withdrawal of troops, accusing the Baltic republic of planning to deport thousands of Russian citizens, news agencies said Monday. Russia has pulled out 35,000 troops over the last year, but 22,000 remain.

Latvia's parliament is considermakes his enemies more cautious. ing a resolution that would limit It would be harder for the Congress residence to one year for Russian to impeach Mr. Yeltsin, for exam-servicemen, their dependents and ple, and easier for Mr. Yeltsin to civilian employees of the Russian ignore them if they tried. The army military. A final vote is expected would still be extremely wary of later this week.

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EW YORK - Daisy Fuentes hated the film "The Mambo

A Latino Accent

STYLE MAKERS

thought he was fabulous." A ruthless Cuban-American cocaine king? That's not insulting? "He was great," she says. "I thought he was brilliant. He went out of his way to study the accent." Accents are important to Daisy Fuentes. From Cuba to Spain to the United States, she's collected a lot of them. Now, Fuentes, 26, an

MTV host, is using her supply of accents to master a multicultural Taking advantage of new political stability in Latin America, businesses in the United States, Europe and Japan have quadrupled

their investments there over the last three years.

As the financial frontier expands south of the border, Fuentes is becoming one of the most visible American pop culture exports, and one of the few who speak the language.

Fuentes has joined the models Cindy Crawford and Claudia Schiffer in Revion's lineup of "unforgettable women," a global campaign that has landed her in fashion magazines and television commercials. And when MTV Networks starts its 24-hour Spanishlanguage music television programming in October, she will likely pump up her workload and exposure.

Since 1988, she has been a host of "MTV internacional," an hourlong show seen in the United States and in eight Latin American countries every week. She is also an occasional MTV video jockey. The cosmetics giant signed her to what is said to be a multiyear contract - neither she nor Revion will say for how long or for how much money - that will carry her face beyond the Western hemi-

Still, Fuentes gets pegged by her roots. "I don't mind, because I am Latin," she says. "I wouldn't want them to call me Oriental, because I'm not, you know. I just don't think that has to become like

my first name, you know, 'Latina Daisy Fuentes.' But she knows it's her bread and butter. "I'm well known in the Spanish market, and that's something I don't want to leave. I don't want all of a sudden to become this Anglo superstar and forget where

Fuentes got her start in television in 1986 as a weather announcer and news reporter at the New York affiliate of Univision, a Spanish language network in Miami. In 1988, she jumped to the New York affiliate of Telemundo, another Spanish-language network. She sent MTV a tape, and within a year was chosen for the pilot of "MTV Internacional."

In 1969, Fuentes' family left Havana and moved to Spain, where they lived for four years and where her sister, her only sibling, was

born. Later they moved to northern New Jersey.

Cuba is off-limits to Fuentes now because the government does not grant visas to Cuban-born Americans. But the island lingers in her memory.

Fuentes wants to be a movie star. Last summer she had a recurring role on ABC's soap opera "Loving," and she's taking acting lessons. Her inspiration? "As far as idols go, I think of Lucille Ball," she says. "It's so rare to get a real beautiful woman who is intelligent and funny at the same time."

Not only does she love Lucy, but she approves of the character of Ricky Ricardo. "As far as Ricky is concerned, he is, for all of us Latinos, one of the groundbreakers in the business." she says. Just get the accent right, and you're O. K. in Daisy Fuentes's book.

Vernon Silver

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Toile de Jouy vest by Dior (left), Gaultier's Toile de Jouy print on denim; in background Patrick Frey's freehand version of "Ballon de Gonesse" design of 1784.

Toile de Jouy: Arcadia for City Dwellers

By Suzy Menkes tional Herald Tribune

OUY-EN-JOSAS, France A poetic translation might read "Cloth of Joy." But the vivid pastoral scenes and noble peoclassical monuments. printed in red or blue on sturdy cotton, in fact take their name from this quiet country town - a 10minute taxi ride from Versailles.

Toile de Jouy is the stuff that city folks' dreams are made of. The images of Arcadia and the dense pat-terns of nichly colored flemens age countrified but chic. Now, two centinctive prints are once again the height of fashion — especially for decoration, but also for clothes.

Leading decorators swag beds in the scenic labrics (you count shepherdesses instead of sheep) - just as Madame la Duchesse used to do in the 18th century when she gave her name to the canopied duchess bed. At Dior, a man's vest printed with an updated toile de Jouy pattern is the hottest-selling item in the store. Jean-Paul Gaultier has even used the prints on denim, making hip what was associated with provincial hotels and granny's

T Jouy-en-Joses, tucked in the fold of a green valley, nothing remains of the sprawling factory buildings set up in 1759 by the Ger-man-born Christophe-Philippe Oberkampf. But he has his monument: a museum opened 18 months ago in a state-roofed château, with flower-beds laid out in dabs of col-

or to reflect the prints inside. "What I find extraordinary is the artistic creativity in the motifs, the vivacity and richness of the colors, the technique, the precision, the savoir faire," says Marie-Pierre Deguillaume, the museum's curator. The display explains those techmake a continuous pattern; the engraved copper plates and rollers; the dyes mixed with the skill of a sorcerer's apprentice from jars of

roots and herbs. Oberkampf re-invented techniques used in India, but banned in

Two centuries after their heyday, the distinctive prints are again. the height of fashion

France during the 18th century to protect the native fabric industry. He was also smart enough to serve both king and emperor. He survived the French Revolution by removing royal warrants and crowns, in order to be accepted by the new

The current special exhibition of beds is a magnet for decorators, according to Deguillaume. The patterns spreading over covers, bolster pillows and drapes could be an inspiration to anyone planning to do up a bedroom. In the town, Pierre and Michele Barberousse sell all the Toiles de Jouy lit to print by the meter — prices running from around 250 francs (about \$45) for a scenic design on a natural ground printed in red, blue or the deep violet that looks like black. The Indian floral patterns, also part of the Jouy tradition, are from 350 francs a meter.

flowers with rambling tendrils and rich colors, forms the cover of "Toiles de Jony," the sumptuous Patrick Laveix, Dior's men's de-

tions Adam Biro, Paris; published a bridegroom's wedding kit. In a in English by Thames and Hud-series of Toile de Jouy-inspired ties, son). It relates the history of the the motifs are printed on a backfactory until its closure and the ground of dogtooth check - a Dior dispersal of its archives in 1843. It symbol. The idea came to me bealso lays out the tich heritage of the cause Monsieur Dior used Toile de

detail.

Although Deguillaume is eager to stress the importance of Jouy as a resource for floral prints, they are already known to the public from the check, re-designing and magnitudes?

Although Deguillaume is eager to stress the importance of Jouy as a solid gold reference to Dior. Then a resource for floral prints, they are a solid gold reference to Dior. Then a resource for floral prints, they are thought of re-interpreting it with a thready known to the public from the check, re-designing and magnitudes?

"I think the appeal of Toile de four today today is that it has a solid property of the p called Provençal points that have success that Pam going to develop it worth in a difficult period," she Petits Champs, 75001 Paris. made such a mark on decorating and fashion for 25 years. The joy of Jouy is the scenic print, especially those done by Jean-Baptiste Huet.

His artistic output ran the gamut from the fetes champetres of reveling peasants in lush 18th-century landscapes, through Pompeian mo-tifs with neoclassical and mythological figures. One of his rustic scenes is poised between the two styles: in "American Liberty," among the animals and garden ums, are set classical medallions in which the infant Hercules (Ameri-ca) is protected by Minerva (France) from an attacking leopard

(England).
The U.S. Revolutionary War or a print of African natives dancing round a tree might seem doubtful subjects on which to rest your head on the bed. But the skill of Huet and other artists was to make an aesthetic unity out of scenes of Chinese warriors, the launching of the first hot-air balloon, or even the process of dyeing and printing fab-

ric, made into a decorative fabric. Rather than using the traditional HE museum traces those exotic blooms that occupied the Oberkampf factory's first decade. One of them—a border print of fecund flowers with cambling tenderly safety of the safety safety for a cotton print in his

niques — the wooden blocks that book written by the collections's signer, used the balloon print on a for next winter season using darker had to be laid on defuly by hand to former curator Josette Bredif (Edilinen waistcoat that is being sold as colors."

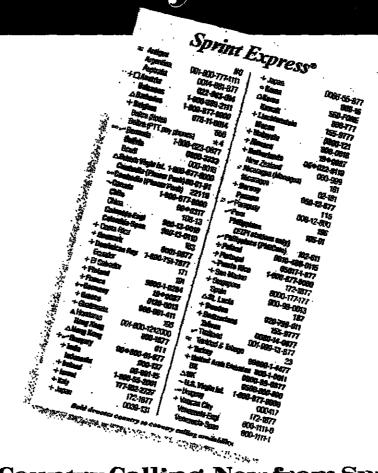
HE patent on the Toile de Jouy patterns has long since expired. Deguillaume deplores the fact that as well as creative designers or sensitive decorators using the prints, prints in all their extraordianary Jouy for the decoration of his first there are also cheap imitations. Would she like to see instead artists

says. "Aren't we all nostalgic for the past? The scenes with people are synonymous with a life which we have left behind—the country. the pleasures of the fête champêtre. If we printed it instead with scenes from our lives, it would be different

Toile de Jouy, 24 Rue de la Libér ation, Jouy-en-Josas, has a wide selection of fabrics by the meter. Jouy Décoration, 14 Rue de la Libération, has interpretations and ideas by

modern decorators. Pierre Frey collection, 47 Rue des

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CHESS

By Robert Byrne

A FTER six rounds of the Lina-res International Tournament in Spain Yugoslav grandmaster Ljubomir Ljubojevic had a dismal 2-4 score, but that did not stop him from going for the kill against Aleksandr Belyavsky of Ukraine and nailing him with a powerful attack in Round 7 on March 4.

What started as a Ruy Lopez coalesced with a Four Knight's Game after 5 Nc3, On 5... O 6 Ne5. Black does well to avoid 6... Ne5 7 d4 Bd6 3 14 Nc6 9 e5 Be7 10 d5 in favor of 6...Re8, which was played by Paul Morphy against Louis Paulsen in the 1st United States championship in New York in 1857. It is too risky for White to keep his pawn with 7 Nc6 de 8 Be4 in view of 8...Ng4; for example, 9 Be2 Qh4 10 Bg4 Bg4 11 Qe1 Re6 12 d3 Bf3 13 gf Rg6 14 Kh1 Qh3 15 Rg1 Qf3 16 Rg2 Qg2 mate.

Wilhelm Steinitz judged that 6...Re8, although recovering Black's sacrificed pawn, left White with great positional advantage. Still, after 7 Nf3 Ne4 8 d4 Nc3 9 bc. as played by Geza Maroczy against d4 Bd6 8 [4 Nc6 9 e5 Be7 10 d5 in

as played by Geza Maroczy against Harry Nelson Pillsbury in Nuremberg in 1896, it is by no means easy to back up Steinitz's opinion, espe-cially after Belyavsky followed the long-known improvement with

9... Bill over that game's 9... Be7. Ljubojevic's first problem was to stop Belyavsky from finding a good post for his QB at either 15 or g4 after advancing his d pawn. He accomplished this with 10 Ng5!? h6 post for his QB at either f5 or g4 after advancing his d pawn. He accomplished this with 10 Ng5!? h6 11 Nh3 d6 12 Qf3 (playing to win a pawn with 12 d5?!! a6 13 Bc6 bc 14 de would be accomplished the second that the second the second that the second the second that the second the second that the second that the second that the secon de would be wrong since the co Nh5! winning outright.

a grande for the second second

(16... N15 17 Qg4 is of no use to Rd7 36 Qd7mate.



BELYAVSKY/WHATE Position after 27 ... Qe2

thinking that 19. NIS 20 Qg5 g6 would be enough to call the Yugo-slav's bluff. After 21 Nf4!, however, he could not play 21. Qc3? because of 22 Nd5! with the terrible

threat of 23 Nfc.

pawn is too weak to be maintained for long). Belyavsky could have played 11...d5, but after 12 Qf3 and 13 Nf4 and possibly a later c4, the black position would have come under pressure.

So Belyavsky tried 24...f6, but after 25 Qh7 kf7 26 Nh5 Rg8 27 Bh6, Ljubojevic had an unstoppable onslaught. After 27...Qe2 28 Bg7! Qg4 29 Rg3! Qh5 30 Bh6, there was no defense — 30...Ke8 Belyavsky ventured the defiant encounters 31 Rel Kd8 32 Qe7 Kc8 14...Ne7?! 15 Bd7 Qd7 16 Bh6! Qa4 33 Qf7 Rd8 34 Re7 Qa5 35 Qe6

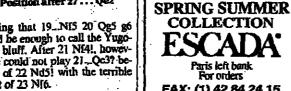
Mack) 17 Bcl Qa2.

Apparently, Belyavsky disdained Ljubojevic's coming attack after 18 Rb5 Qc2 19 Rb5, probably

Rul 30 Qd/mate.

Belyavsky tried to run out with 30...Ke6, but after 31 Rel, he saw 31...Kf5 (or 31...Kd5 32 Qf7mate) 32 Qe7 Rbe8 33 Qd7 Re6 34 Qe6





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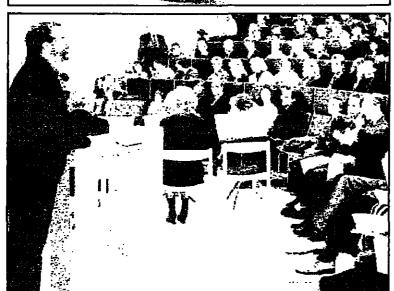
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The Stockholm school,

the only private school of its kind in Scandinavia, has bilateral exchange agreements with top-class institutions in Europe, the United States, Canada, Japan and Brazil. "Students at the most respected universities are choosing to come here, so we must be doing something right," says Mr. Burenstam Linder. The school offers MBA and Ph.D. programs, as well as an executive program, soon to be internationalized, for corporate staff wishing to increase their qualifications. The degree programs include full-term exchange opportunities in English covering finance and international business and economics, and the school hopes to offer two-year programs in the near fu-

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creasingly compete among themselves to attract students. What Stockholm can offer, so can Oslo, Copenhagen or Helsinki.
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School of Management is the second-largest institution of its type in Europe, after the Wirtschaftsuni-versität in Vienna, and this June will celebrate its 50th anniversary. The school offers MBA and MSc programs in English with specializations in energy management, European management, international structures and markets, and finance and economics. Students from over 20 countries in North Ameri-

The links between schools are strong

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In Bergen, Norway's second city, the state-run Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration began offering a Master of International Business program in 1986. Since then, graduate exchange programs have developed with 20 institutions abroad.

Schools of economics and business administration in the Finnish cities of Helsinki and Turku have English-language graduate programs with a variety of courses for foreign stu-dents. Helsinki's BBA and MBA programs are considered among the best in the world, with lecturers from some of the most prestigious universities in the United States and Japan. The Turku school offers several courses that concentrate on trade with and within Eastern Europe. The school links up with the nearby Abo Akademi University for programs on investment planning, intercultural marketing and decisionmaking with computer

The links between several of the Nordic schools and institutions are strong, with students often crisscrossing Scandinavia to complete their schooling.

This advertising section was produced in its entire-

ty by the supplements division of the International

Herald Tribune's advertising department. • It was written by Keith Foster, a free-lance journalist

The schools in Turku and Helsinki, for instance, often exchange students with the Stockholm School of Economics as well as with institutions in Copenhagen and Odense, Den-

Currently, Denmark is the only Nordic country that is a member of the European Community. This means its schools have a slight advantage

up to 25 percent of all regular courses in English. The school is a founding member of the European Summer School for Advanced Management (ES-SAM) consortium, which brings together schools throughout Europe to attract international students for summer courses. In 1994. Aarhus will host the ESSAM session, with an expected 140 MBA stu-

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NOTE: Students should be able to acquire information on exchange possibilities through their own universities or institutions.

when it comes to ease of access for students from other EC countries, and can teach about EC trade and management from the inside. The Danish educational establishment is also taking steps to internationalize higher education on a national scale, and schools are aiming wider

man just the EU. The Aarhus School of Business, for instance, has exchange links with 80 institutions worldwide. In 1992-93, the school took in 195 exchange students. Three-quarters of them took a crash course in Danish. Now the school has set a target of offering

dents focusing on European business.

Bo Gregersen, the head of Aarhus's international office, says he expects graduate joint-degree programs to be established on a European level in the next few years. Two Nordic establishments, the Stockholm School of Economics and the Copenna gen Business School, are academic members of one such project: CEMS, the Community of European Management Schools. The CEMS concept is to develop a common body of knowledge leading to a

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ADVERTISING SECTION

Foreign Students Can Choose From a Wide Range of Courses

Like attracts like, the old saying goes, and the university in the central Swedish city of Karlstad is using a similar principle to bring its programs to the attention of foreign students. The university is sending 10 of its students around Europe as roving ambassadors, spreading the word on what's on offer at home.

What's on offer in Scandinavian education are courses on politics, economics, ethnic diversity in

European and global curricula

Sweden, Scandinavian literature and more. Throughout Scandinavia, foreign students can study a huge range of subjects, both long and short term. Around 9,000 foreign stu-

Whether the student wants to be a

dentist, a doctor or a veterinarian.

whether he wants to study atomic

physics or Swedish social health poli-

cies, he is likely to find the right course

somewhere in Scandinavia.

dents are studying this year in Sweden alone.

Accessibility is getting easier, too. More and more educational establishments are becoming involved in the European Community's Erasmus student exchange program. The upcoming rati-fication of the European Economic Area treaty will extend the free cross-border movement enjoyed in the European Community to Sweden, Finland and

Norway. And the un-planned — but in this case welcome - slide of the Scandinavian currencies on international markets means these countries are not nearly as expensive for foreign students as they

OUCE MELE: To give an example of the variety of courses on offer, the University of Vāxjō, in the southeastern corner of Sweden, is running semester programs in English on political sci-

to promote academic com-

petence at institutions in the developing world.)

maritime training, safety,

port and ship management

and a new field, environ-

mental protection. Peter

The MSc course covers

Training Doctors, Sailors, Farmers and Physicists

ence and international studies, industrial management, teacher training, Swedish culture, computer science and mathematics. The school exchanges 300 students each year with American, European, Japanese and Australian insti-

The town of Vaxjo, with a population of 70,000, is described as "typically Swedish." Like most Scandinavian institutions, the university makes an effort to create a homey, smalltown atmosphere. Few students are likely to be

tions on their knees or an-

kles. The English-language

sports medicine study pro-

gram is highly respected.

educational establishment

with the greatest reputa-

tion in Scandinavia is

Stockholm's Karolinska

Institute. The name is rec-

ognized by most medical

researchers around the

world because the insti-

tute's Nobel Assembly se-

lects the winners of the

Nobel Prize in Physiology

or Medicine. Karolinska

trains physicians, physio-

and psychotherapists.

speech therapists and toxi-

cologists. It also has its

Sweden's oldest institu-

tion for higher technical education is KTH, or The

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R&D. Located in Stock-

holm, with 8,000 students.

it offers four-and-a-half-

year programs in engineering as well as a two-year

program at its College of

Applied Engineering.
Animal husbandry is

another area of great Scan-

dinavian competence.

Uppsala University in

central Sweden offers in-

ternational programs in

dairy science and animal

reproduction. The Swed-

ish University of Agricul-

tural Sciences is moving to

own School of Dentistry.

Perhaps the medical

tutions.

intimidated by its size. Indeed, it is the small educational unit that seems to be gaining ground. Two university colleges in north central Sweden, Östersund

Some courses are free of charge

and Sundsvall/Harnosand, are this summer joining to form Mid-Sweden University They won't be building a huge new campus, however, but accommodating up to 10,000 students in a net-

increase its international

register with postgraduate

programs concerning live-

stock in the tropics - an-other project aimed at de-

For those wishing to

know more about the par-

ticularly Scandinavian

way of doing things, there

are many opportunities to

study the area's history.

culture, language and so-

cial structures. A typical

example is the University

of Örebro in central Swe-

den, with programs on

welfare politics, labor law

and the "Swedish model."

The university has close

relations with institutes in

developing countries, es-

pecially India, as well as

with universities in Central and Eastern Europe.

veloping countries.

den, is called Omega and is aimed at creating a "smaller and more flexible" kind of university. The EC's Erasmus exchange program is not unique. Many Scandina-

work concept. The project, the first of its kind in Swe-

vian institutions are also part of NORDPLUS. which is designed to facilitate student movement among the Nordic nations. The TEMPUS project, connecting universities with those in Eastern Europe, is also expanding. Europe itself is a recur-

ring theme in the curricula, with many schools offering courses on European history, culture and business. One such is the International Summer University in Kristiansand, Norway. The six-week courses, all taught by lecturers from the EC, cover the economy of European integration, EC law, the German economy and European structures and history. A specialization in British economy and business will be offered this

Jan Duvaland, director of further education at the university, says it is receiving more and more interest from abroad. "Our courses offer something much deeper than the usual short semmars on the EC," he says. The programs correspond to 10 credits, or half a year in a Norwegian

university degree.
The concept of summer

of the larger universities have caught on to. Lund University in southern Sweden is introducing its International Environmental Summer School this year. The monthlong English-language course. with lecturers from industry and government as well as the university, compares environmental planning and management as practiced in different countries.

schools is something many

The Lund course is free of charge: students pay only their own living expenses. This is the case for many of the courses offered by state-owned institutions, which often supply some form of cheap accommodation - especially in the summer months.

For exchange students, adjusting to the Nordic countries' relatively expensive lifestyle - as well as the Northern climate can sometimes be a lesson in itself; there are many stories of students from warmer climates turning up in T-shirts, without a warm coat to their name. Institutions have been making more efforts to inform applicants of what to expect, and great emphasis is placed on student associations. Norway, for instance, has student welfare organizations that offer housing, health services and nurseries for students' children.

The children themselves need not go without education, either. The major cities in the Nordic area all have respected Englishlanguage schools that take children starting in first grade. In Stockholm, the British Primary School, situated in the midst of the plentiful forests around the city, accepts children up to 11 years old. The British International School in Oslo takes children from three years to 18 years old, with skiing lessons starting at the age of five. The school caters to children of all nationalities, especially those who are in Oslo for a short period or who are interested in an English-language edu-

cation. Even in the northern Nordic outpost of Reykjavik, Iceland, the American Embassy School goes from kindergarten to sixth grade, when the children move on to school at the local NATO base.

Rohmee, the university's Scandinavian educational administrator, says the versity was founded in institutes vary from large 1666, when southern Swe-WMU is planning a nummultidisciplinary universiden belonged to Denmark, ber of shorter courses. 'Cost-effectiveness and ties to establishments that and now offers the most flexibility are more and concentrate on a specialup-to-date research faciliization. There are exammore important," he says.

The nanometer laboratory, Lund Institute of Technology, Sweden.

ples of both in southern Sweden, where the na-tion's most respected university is located in the city of Lund and the World Maritime University is situated in nearby Malmō.

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Lund offers around 100 courses in English in over 40 different fields, from molecular biophysics to political science to linguistics. The courses are all open to foreign students, some by exchange, and can last from three weeks to two years, as in the case of the Master of Dental Science program. The uni-

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The World Maritime University is considerably younger and will be celebrating its 10th anniversary this June. The WMU was created by the International Maritime Organization, a body of the United Nations, to provide training for students from developing countries. (Many Scandinavian institutions help with grant possibilities for developing-nation students. For example, in Norway, the so-called NUFU agreement brings government and universities together

The Scandinavians are famous for their seafaring tradition, so it is not surprising that maritime education is strong here. In Bergen, Norway, several institutions, including the Norwegian Shipping Academy, have combined to create the Master of Shipping Management program, a two-year, parttime course.

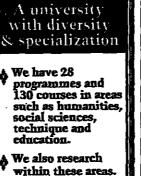
Different aspects of medicine are also well covered. Some of Europe's most famous sports stars have come to the University of Linkoping for opera-

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For further information, please contact Ann-Christine Lindgren, Head of Admission, tel +46 8 736 91 14.



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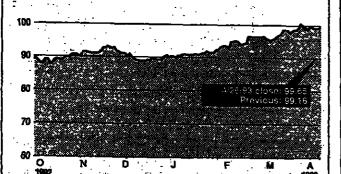
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international Herald Tribune World Stock Index e, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The Index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Beglium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland in the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

Asia/Pacific	Europe	N. America
Approx. weighting: 25%.	Approx. weighting: 40%	Approx. weighting: 35%
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UNE des	111.78	111.78	Unch.	Rew Meterials	103.18	102.00
Finance .	101:22	100.58	+0.64	Consumer Goods	87.03	86,49
Services .	108.48	108.36	+0.11	. Wiscelleneous .	104.06	108.52

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How Nippon Steel Recycled a Town After Closing Furnaces, It Branched Out to Save Jobs

By Andrew Pollack KAMAISHI, Japan - For three decades until a few years ago, Mitsuo Kamata worked for Nippon Steel Corp. in Kamaishi, operat-

ing the huge blast furnace in which iron ore was turned into pig iron at temperatures of He still works for Nippon Steel, only now be

sells imitation bologna made from soybeans. How Mr. Kamata went from steel to soy is a story of how one large Japanese company closed a factory without closing down the factory town. When Nippon Steel closed its two Kamaishi blast furnaces in the 1980s, the shutdown threatened to turn this isolated town, where the company at one time directly employed more than one out of four workers, into a ghost town.

But while Kamaishi has clearly suffered its population, for one, has shrunk in three les, from 92,000 to 52,000 today — it has not faded away. A combination of govern-ment subsidies, industrial promotion plans and efforts by Nippon Steel cushioned the blow and created jobs for many of the former

The key factor has been the policy of providing workers with jobs for life, which, while under pressure, is still honored by Japan's major companies. Nippon Steel, the world's largest steelmaker, kept the factory operating long after it became unprofitable and closed it only gradually, transferring workers to oth-

er plants. When it could no longer transfer workers,

the company scrambled to create almost any business it could to employ the former steel-workers in Kamaishi, including an ill-fated

attempt at growing mushrooms.

The result: former steelworkers are now involved in businesses from truck bodies and office furniture to growing miniature Brazil-

ian orchids - as well as making meat substitutes from soy protein.
"I realize there is no relationship between these new businesses, and it looks very

Former steelworkers are now involved in businesses from office furniture to growing miniature Brazilian orchids.

strange," said Asao Nakayama, general man-ager of the administrative division of Nippon Steel's Kamaishi plant. "Our urgent and most important task was to create new jobs. We intended to do anything we could to create

Has all this worked? The results are mixed. The downtown area, far from being a ghost town, is still lively and apparently vibrant, with no shuttered stores. But despite the Herculean effort to create jobs, unemployment in Kamaishi has been running about 5

on Monday, its highest price in more self," said Jim Severance, portfolio than six months. Prices ran up about manager at the State of Wisconsin

\$5 an ounce above New York's Fri- Investment Board, which owns

day close as trade and speculative about one million shares in New-

interest met few sales offers. The mont "He's a very savvy investor,

percent since 1985 - about twice the national average — in a work force of about 24,000. The new businesses employ 2,300, including 700 former steel plant workers. "I think we are now recovering our initial investment as a whole," said Mr. Nakayama, who said that immediate profits are not necessary be-

cause the main idea is to employ people. And while its population continues to fall, Mayor Takeyoshi Noda said the rate of decline has now eased, to 500 a year from double that. And much of that shrinkage reflects the fact that young people in Japa-nese small cities tend to move to the big cities.

There are questions whether even large Japanese companies will be able to maintain the tradition of lifetime employment. But at a time when U.S. and European factories are scheduled to close because of production cuts or economic recession, the experience of Kamaishi could be instructive.

Japan, too, faces a new round of plant shutdowns if the current slump continues. Nissan Motor Corp. announced recently that would close what was once its flagship automobile assembly line in Zama, southwest of Tokyo, offering transfers for 2,500 workers. Some electronics factories were also

Nissan's announcement attracted wide attention because it involved the seemingly invincible Japanese auto industry. But the truth is that Japan has had great experience in closing factories.

Indeed, while Japan is known abroad for See FACTORY, Page 16

Gold Rises After Soros Confirms Stake

metal was fixed in London on Mon- maybe the savviest."

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK -- Gold prices rose on Monday after George Soros, the money manager who runs the Quan-tum Group of investment funds, confirmed he bought a \$400 million holding in Newmont Mining Co. The purchase of an interest in the

Denver-based gold mining company, sent a signal to commodity and equity markets that gold prices may rise further.

Gold and gold stocks jumped after Mr. Soros purchased the 10 percent stake from Sir James Goldsmith, the British financier.

Gold surged above \$350 an ounce

day afternoon at \$349.25 an ounce, its highest daily fix since Oct. 9. It closed on the Commodity Exchange in New York at \$352.80, up \$6.30, after rising as high as \$353.30.

Both Mr. Goldsmith, a shrewd investor who sold most of his stock holdings before the 1987 collapse, and Mr. Soros confirmed the deal,

but would not comment on it. Traders said they thought Mr. Soros, famous for making a reputed \$1 billion in a matter of weeks by betting that the British pound and Italian lira would mmble, would

rising gold prices. "He is buying a blue-chip gold stock," said Vahid Fathi, mining analyst at Kemper Securities in Chicago. With capable management, a strong reserve base and projected 1993 production of 1.8 million ounces, Mr. Fathi said Newmont

Analysts said that Newmont

Mining might be the perfect vehicle

to increase Mr. Soros's exposure to

Mining was positioned to reap some of the gold mining sector's biggest gains if the price of gold continues its upward march. bring his magic touch to gold.

Soros Fund Management bought
6.8 million shares in Newmont at

\$39.50 a share and agreed to buy another 3.2 million at a later date. The shares were sold by General Oriental Investment and RIT Capital Partners. Mr. Goldsmith will retain a stake of about 30 percent.

America in production, fourth in reserves and, at an estimated \$255 an ounce in 1993, ties with Canada's Placer Dome Inc. as North America's fourth-lowest in terms of production costs.

South Africa, the world's largest producer as well as in Russia. Concern that global inflation is heating up has also helped gold.

IMF Sees Danger Of Economic Backsliding

WASHINGTON - The shaky world economy could slide into recession if major countries fail to come up with and carry out a joint strategy to shore up global growth, the International Monetary Fund said on Monday.

The recovery of global economic activity after the 1991 downturn remains hesitant and uneven," the IMF said in its World Economic Outlook, "There still appear to be considerable downside risks to the

outlook for the next few years." Although growth has perked up in the United States, the outlook for Japan and Europe has deteriorated. with no sign of any pick-up soon, the IMF said. European growth was put near zero this year and next.

The warning was unusually di-rect for an institution not known for its histrionics and makes a somher background for the semi-annual IMF/World Bank meeting that starts on Wednesday.

The IMF forecast that global growth would strengthen slightly this year, to 2.2 percent, from 1.8 percent in 1992, before accelerating to 3.4 percent in 1994.

An IMF official, who spoke to reporters on condition that his name not be used, said the Fund was forecasting that growth in the industrial countries this year would average just 1.5 percent. He said the strength was coming from developing countries in Asia and South America and from the United States, which accounts for about one-fourth of total world output.

The IMF report made clear that Newmont ranks third in North the outlook was dependent on major nations working together to spur growth in a cooperative spirit that has been sorely lacking in the "If the industrial countries do

not seize the opportunity for effec-Gold prices have soared on concerns about political instability in of the economic climate and rising tive action, a further deterioration tensions over trade might be diffi cult to avoid," the IMF said.

The IMF saw encouraging signs that major nations may have gotten Last spring, Newmont purchased 375,000 ounces of gold in See GOLD, Page 14

Last spring, Newmont purchased 375,000 ounces of gold in all the key countries finally are taking actions in the right directions," the lMF official said.

But the IMF report stressed that more needed to be to done to ensure a smooth world recovery. While praising President Bill Clinton's plan to stem the federal government's red ink, the IMF

urged him to double his efforts and lice twice as much as the \$500 billion he plans to cut from the underlying U.S. budget deficit. That would help cement the U.S. economic upswing, which the IMF

sees producing growth of 3.2 per-

cent both this year and next. Europe's economy is likely to stagnate this year, the IMF said. and further, significant cuts in interest rates there will be needed to revive growth.

Germany last week cut its key discount rate by a quarter percentage point last week, to 7,25 percent. "In Europe," the IMF said, "an essential contribution to stronger growth would come from a further reduction of interest rates in Germany." If that happens, the IMF expects Europe's economy to expand by 2.2 percent next year.

The IMF said Japan might also need to take further action to jump start its economy if this month's 13.2 trillion yen (\$120 billion) spending package fails to do the trick.

"The low inflation rate and the recent strength of the yen suggest that there also remains some room for interest rate reduction should economic weakness persist," it said. The IMF expects Japan's economy to start to recover around the

middle of this year and grow 3.5 percent next year But it saw risks that the turnaround could be delayed, in part because of continued problems at

Japan's banks and the adverse impact of the rising yen on the country's exporters.

Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union are sagging badly, but the decline is expected to slow. In 1992, the economies of the nations trying to shrug off communism for capitalism slumped 15.5 percent. Those countries are expected to decline over the next two years as well. but at a slower rate — an 8.8 percent decline is predicted for 1993 and a 1. 6 percent slide is forecast for 1994. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

THINKING AHEAD

Strong Yen Won't Help U.S.

By Reginald Dale ASHINGTON - Not content with trying to "manage" trade flows through Comecon-style quotas, President Bill Clinton is also seeking a sharp rise in the yen to reduce the U.S. deficit with Japan. That is a double mistake. Boosting the yen will not provide the "quick fix" that Washington appears to be hoping for; but it will make Japan a appears to be helding two, but it will make Japan a more formidable competitor in the years ahead. In fact, Japan should be following policies that would more likely cause the yen to fall.

Washington's obsession with the narrowest

measure of U.S.-Japanese economic relations deficit - is blinding it to the broader picture. For the fore-seeable future, the United

States is going to be running a trade deficit. Even if the imbalfeature for an exance with Japan were completely eliminated, it would pop up somewhere else — just as it beporting economy. gan to do during the yea's last steep climb in the second half of the 1980s. By moving production to

cheaper Southeast Asian countries, and to the United States, many Japanese companies evaded the impact of the rising yen — and disappeared from the bilateral trade statistics. As a number of U.S. companies exporting to Japan have moved production abroad, it makes ev-en less sense to rely on the bilateral trade figures as

the sole yardstick for economic policy decisions. But they remain a sensitive political barometer. Although they benefit from cheap, high-quality

Japanese goods, many Americans see the rising U.S.-Japanese deficit as a sign that the United States is losing a competition with Japan to be the world's top economic power. In a more down-to-earth way, it suggests that Japan is responsible for plant closures and layoffs in American manufac-turing industry that might be avoided if Washing-ton could browbeat Japan into trading more fairly.

It is true that Japan's market needs to be pried further open (though not through managed trade).

The state of the s

But pumping up the yen is more likely to delay than accelerate the process. However much they com-plain about it, the Japanese still regard a higher yen as a lesser evil than the lungs behaviorial changes needed to create a genuinely open market. They will certainly not be inclined to go for both at once.

If the past is any guide, a higher yen would indeed make a dent in the Japanese surplus, but

not for another two or three years, and not for very long Meanwhile. Japanese exporters would re-spond by further squeezing costs and upgrading production inside Japan, while shifting even more

Japanese would almost certainly move more oper-High exchange rates are a desirable

the United States would still be importing more Japanese

porting economy. They reduce the cost of imported raw materials, keep inflation down and constantly wring greater efficiency out of industry. That is why France is so keen to join the hard In any case, the rise in the U.S. deficit with

Japanese recession and the high Japanese savings rate, both of which depress consumer spending. The latest Japanese stimulus package does little to spur on the private consumer. If there's a need for a quick fix" of the Japanese trade surplus, the way to

sharply lowering taxes and interest rates, which would tend to weaken the year in the short run. For its part, the United States should fulfill some of the promises George Bush made to Japan

IBM Moves

This time, in addition to Southeast Asia, the

ations to Mexico to benefit from free access to the United States under the North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement. So even if the bilateral trade figures improved,

The history of Germany — and Japan — in recent years has shown that high exchange rates are a desirable feature for an ex-

Japan is not caused principally by an undervalued yen. After all, the dollar value of the yen has more than doubled since 1985. It has more to do with the

do it is by what Japan should be doing anyway -

See DEFICIT, Page 16

Gerstner **Vows Bold**

TAMPA, Florida — IBM's new chairman, in his first address since taking over the battered computer company, Monday promised "bold strides" to reverse its decline, but a backed discremented the rebodders for asked disgruntled shareholders for

Louis V. Gerstner Jr. apologized for the company's deterioration and took pointed questions about his pay and IBM's future. "I've arrived at a very painful

time for IBM, a time filled with problems, change and uncertain-ty," Mr. Gerstner told about 3,000 shareholders. "You and I have watched this great corporation de-cline in profitability and perfor-mance. We've seen its survival

"I regret that pain," he said. "I regret the pain IBM's problem have caused to you, to your families, to

The former chairman of RJR Nabisco Holdings Group Inc., who took over IBM on April 1, pledged to revive the company.

He listed four priorities for 1993: completing major staff reductions, defining what industries IBM will pursue, improving customer rela-tions and decentralizing.

Mr. Gerstner said he could not

be more specific yet. "I don't have answers for you yet

See IBM, Page 15

FNANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS.

Financial Highlights 1992 1991 Total Assets 20,451 Total Loans & Advances 11,038 Marketable Securities 1,459 Deposits with Banks & other Financial Institutions (Placements) 5,807 6,377 15,200 16,846 - Deposits from customers 10,525 - Deposits from Banks & other Financial Institutions 6.321 Total Capital Resources 2,124 Shareholders' Funds 1,411 Pre-tax Profits

Reflecting a world of experience

المؤسسة العدرينية المصدرفينية (ش٠م٠٠) Arab Banking Corporation (B.S.C.)

H.Ch. Arab Rauking Corporation (1884). The APC Lower, Diplomatic Area, P.O. Box 5698, Manama, Islimin

Worldwide Presence

Amman, Bahrain, Bangkok, Barcelona, Frankfurt, Grand Cayman, Hong Kong, Houston, London, Los Angeles, Madrid, Milan, Monte Carlo, New York, Paris, Rio De Janeiro. Rome, Sao Paolo, Singapore, Tehran, Tokyo, Tripoli, Tunis.

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CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

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COFFEE (FOX)

Food

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netric Rom 269.50 270.50 269.50 270.56 279.00 279.50 278.50 279.00

Financial

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BUND (LIFFE)
DM 25489 - pts of 160 pct
Jun 9544 9521 7524 - 0.46
Sep 9340 9540 75.51 - 0.46
Est. volume: 95.87. Open Interest: 154.38.

Industrials

177.00 174.25 174.00 175.25 174.75 174.75 181.25 181.00 N.T.

Est. Sales 7,452 . Prev. Open interest 69,324

SRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE)

18.96 18.98 18.96 19.93 18.96 19.93 18.96 19.93 18.96 19.93 19.91 19.91 19.12 19.13 M.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. Soles 12.778 Provent interest 128.437

Sources: Reuters, Mattl, Associa London Ini'l Financial Futures I Ini'l Petroleum Exchange

Spot Commodities

PTSE 106 (LIFFE) E25 per index point Jun 2849.0 Seo 2846.0 Dec N.T.

Dividends

Stock Indexes

2621.0 2844.0 2868.0 interest:

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REVERSE STOCK SPLIT

_5PC 5-28 4-30 _10PC 6-1 5-11

OfficeLand Inc -- 1-far-10

First Mihc Bk Ca Hubco Inc

AMP Inc
Alberto Culver A&B
America Culver A&B
Collect Southwest
ESB Bancarp
Ethyl Corp
Fst Charter Carp
Harris Carp
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How-Ill G&E
Jastens Inc
KeyCorp
Marrin Marrietto
OldMetlonal Bacp
Page & Talbot
Scott Paper Co
Shetton Bancorp
Sand-On Tablis
Southex Corp

Low Lost Settle

Bank Stocks Lead Decline in the Dow

NEW YORK - Stocks fell in heavy trading Monday as bank is-sues extended their recent slide. The three largest U.S. banks — Citicorp. BankAmerica Corp. and

Chemical Banking Corp. — were among the New York Stock Exchange's most actively traded

N.Y. Stocks

stocks. Last week, bank shares lost about 8 percent in value in a correction seen after nearly tripling from their lows in October 1990.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 15.40 points Friday. lost an identical 15.40 to 3,398.37 - the first time the indicator closed below 3,400 since April 8.

There were more than twice as many declining issues as advancers on the New York Stock Exchange on heavy volume of around 281 million shares. Treasury securities remained

weak, with the beliwether 30-year Treasury bond, which fell 18/32 Friday, down 14/32 to 103 25/32. The issue's yield rose to 6.82 percent.up from 6.79 percent Friday. William Ruftery, technical analyst at Smith Barney Harris Upham

& Co. said the weak bond market

had been "putting some pressure

on stocks. Raphael Soifer, analyst at Brown decline in bank stocks Monday be-

the weekend in Barron's pointing to the likelihood that shrinking interest margins could put further pressure on bank stocks.

A bank's interest margin is the difference between what banks pay depositors and what banks earn on

loans and investments.

"The big drop in bank stocks is telling us that short-term rates have bottomed," said David Shulman. investment strategist at Salomon Brothers. If that's the case, the entire stock market is headed for

Citicorp fell 2 to 25%, BankA merica Corp. declined 21s to 4414. J.P. Morgan lost 2 to 663s, and Chemical Banking Corp. [ell 1 to

Norsk Hydro's American depositary receipts, which represent one ordinary share, rose 1% to 25%. The Norwegian energy company's firstquarter earnings more than dou-bled, to 506 million kroner (\$75 million) from 217 million a year ago, Separately, Robert Stovall of Stovall/21st Advisers recommends purchase of Norsk Hydro's ADRs. Newmont Mining gained 11, to

In over-the-counter trading Intel slumped 514 to 8734 and Microsoft lost 1 to 80%. There was concern about a price war between Intel and Motorola, which intro-Brothers Harriman, said there was no new reason for the extended 1 200 6918 in the Big Board. (Knight-Ridder, UPI, Bloomberg)

GOLD: Soros Confirms Purchase

(Continued from first finance page) the forward market to pay off a gold loan a sign analysts at the time said that prices would begin rising. At the time, gold was trading at about \$338 an ounce.

Doug Silver, senior partner in Balfour Holdings, a mineral research firm in Denver, said Mr. Soros may know something about

Foreign Exchange

the gold market that others do not. "I wonder if George Soros anticipated this pop because of his inti-mate knowledge of Russia." said Mr. Silver. "It's either a coincidence or else Soros is an extremely well-connected man.' (Bloomberg, Reuters)

■ Dollar Sags Further

The dollar weakened against other major currencies, news agencies reported from New York. The weakness continued a downward trend for the U.S. unit that began late last week when the dollar failed to maintain a rally in the wake of Germany's rate cut. The downtrend continued through the week-

end amid reports of an apparent victory for President Boris N. Yelt-sin in the Russian referendum.



quoted at 110,575 yen, up from 110,730. The dollar also fell to 1,4195 Swiss francs from 1,4501 on Friday and to 5.3090 French francs from 5.3900. The pound rose to \$1,5834 from \$1,5745.

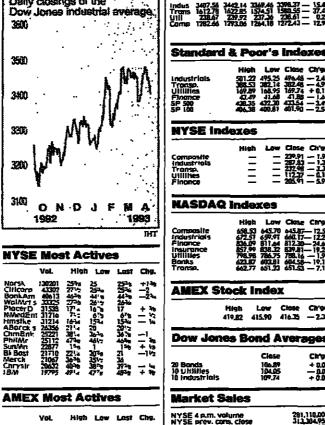
The Spanish peseta remained under pressure against European currencies, even though the Bank of The mark rose to 73.85 DM from 73.02 on Friday, but the dollar weakened toi 115.83 pesetas from 116.53. (Reuters, Knight-Ridder) 116.53.

The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial aver ONDJFMA **NYSE Most Actives** 25420 652 45 2587 25245 2526

NYSE Diary

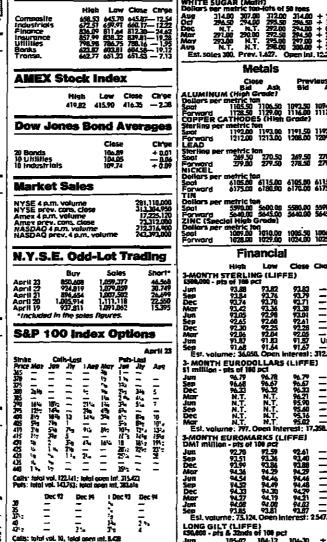
Amex Diary

NASDAQ Diary



Dow Jones Averages

High Law Last Cha



Calls: total val. 10, total open int. 8-428 Pers: lotal val. 1.199; total open int. 86,7%

Boeing Suffers Sales Drop Knight-Ridder

Prev.

CHICAGO — Boeing Co. said Monday its first-quarter earnings were \$325 million, down 22.7 percent from the similar 1992 period if an occounting adjustment from last year is excluded.

Ĭ\: 40 12':

The fall came as sales fell to \$6.6 billion from \$8.0 billion, reflecting a decline in commercial aircraft, defense and space sales. In the 1992 quarter, the company would have reported \$420 million of profit before an accounting item related to retiree health care. With the item, Boeing had a \$582 million loss.

Boeing said 93 commercial jet transports were delivered in the first quarter this year, compared with 124 a year ago.

DuPont Posts \$493 Million Earnings DOVER, Delaware (AP) — DuPont Co. posted \$493 million in first-

quarter earnings Monday, mostly due to improved petroleum resenue and con-reduction efforts. ing cost-reduction efforts.

The profits compare with a \$4.4 billion loss for last year's first quarter,

due largely to one-time charges related to new rules on retiree health benefits and income tax accounting. Sales for the most recent quarter were \$9.07 billion, down 1 percent from \$9.16 billion for the same quarter 2 year ago, the company said.

Coke Buys Femsa Refrescos Stake 177.92 + 0.75 174.75 + 0.75 174.25 + 0.75 174.25 + 0.95 175.25 + 0.95 176.75 + 0.25 181.75 + 0.25 181.25 - 0.25 181.80 - 0.25 181.80 - 0.25 181.320

MEXICO CITY — Coca-Cola Co. agreed to pay \$195 million to acquire a 30 percent stake in Femsa Refrescos SA, the soft-drink unit of the Mexican beverage maker Fomento Economico Mexicano SA, company executives said Monday.

As part of the agreement, Coca-Cola will name four directors to the mine-member Femsa Refrescos board. The Femsa unit will also invest \$500 million over the part five years to unorade and expand its facilities.

\$500 million over the next five years to upgrade and expand its facilities.

Femsa Refrescos also plans to make a public offering of a portion of

Atlantic Richfield Raises Earnings

LOS ANGELES (Bloomberg) — Atlantic Richfield Co. said Monday first-quarter net income was \$260 million, compared with \$180 million in the similar 1992 quarter. Areo has restated 1992 earnings to reflect changes in accounting for income taxes and retirement benefits, resulting in a first-quarter net loss of \$212 million.

Meanwhile, Phillips Petroleum Co. said it had reversed a first-quarter loss as cost-cutting and higher natural-gas prices offset continued weakness in refining, marketing and chemicals.

ness in refining, marketing and chemicals. Profit from continuing operations was \$57 million, compared with a

loss of \$79 million, in the year-ago quarter. U.S. Home Sales Fell 2.9% in March

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sales of previously owned homes slipped 2.9 percent in March as severe weather slowed housing activity in much of the nation, a real estate trade group reported Monday.

The National Association of Realtons said sales of existing single-

family homes totaled 3.36 million at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, down from 3.46 million in February and 3.78 million in January. Sales fell in every region except the Midwest.

The 2.9 percent slide was larger than the 1 percent decline that many analysts had expected. And the revised 8.5 percent drop in February was even steeper than the 6.1 percent original estimate. Sales had declined 6.4 percent in January after rising 4.7 percent a month earlier.

For the Record

.09 5-14 5-4 .15 6-7 5-21 .27 6-1 5-10 R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. said it was planning to cut prices on its Winston and Camel brand cigarettes for June, matching Philip Morris's

Goodyear reported \$87.1 million in profits for the first quarter of 1993, compared with a \$944.5 million loss for the same period last year. (AP)

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press LOS ANGELES - "Indecent Proposal," starring Robert Redford and Demi Moore, collected an estimated \$10.2 million at the box office this weekend to take the No. 1 position for a third consecutive week. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Sanurday and Sunday.

L "Indecent Proposal"	(Poromount)	S16.2 million
2 "Who's the Mon?"	(New Line Cinema)	\$5 militian
1 "Benny & Joon"	(MGM)	\$4 milition
L"The Sandlot"	(28th Century Fox)	SI,7 million
. "The Dork Holf"	(Orion)	53.4 militign
L "Indian Summer"	(Touchstone Pictures)	2273 willion
7. "Cop and a Half"	(Universal)	S2 million
t, "Sciling Point"	(Warner Brothers)	S1.7 million
9. "The Adventures of Huck Finn"	(Disney)	51.7 milition
L "This Boy's Life"	(Warner Brothers)	\$1.2 milijan

Stock indexes

Commodity Indexer

U.S. FUTURES

970 991 972

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	WHEAT (KCBT) 5.000 bu minimum- dolkors per bushel May 125 125% 219% 122% — .03	117:00 54 Jon 100:50 100:50 99:50 99:5026 109:00 84:50 Mary 100:50 102:00 102:00 101:2025 100:00 89:00 Mary	3340 7512 Jun 7727 3785 2285 7515 Sep 7284 789 2283 7470 Dec 7229 7840 27712 750 May 7785 7793 7895 7437 Jun
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į	271½ 20% 5eo 234½ 236¼ 234 235½ 450¾ 268½ 233¾ Dec 237% 248% 238% 248% +00% 256¼ 240½ Akur 246 247 245% 247 +00%	111.80 81.40 Apr 85.30 85.75 84.75 84.85 —25 112.10 81.40 Apr 84.40 85.90 84.40 84.95 —06 1109.60 82.80 Jun 86.75 85.75 85.75 85.75	Est. Soles Prev. Soles 54.455 Prev. Day Open 1pt. 125.269 up 1,102 JAPANESE YEN (1944) Sour van. 1 print sources 50.00000
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	SOYBEAN MEAL (CBT) 191 fors-dollars per lon	470.5 354.0 Jul 403.0 412.0 402.5 489.3 +11.1 449.6 358.0 Sep 405.0 414.0 405.0 412.0 +11.2 449.0 362.0 The 410.0 410.0 489.5 416.0 +11.3	COTTON 2 (NYCE) 50,000 lbscents per lb.
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	18339 18339 1849 18590 18590 18530 1	427.5 380.0 Dec 485.0 437.0 427.5 433.5 +12.9 dtl.0 461.0 John 585.2 +12.1 Est. Sales 38,000 Prev. Soles 27,725 Prev. Day Open Iml. 103,539 up 1,245 PLATINUM (NYME)	64.50 60.57 M27 64.50 61.35 Juli Oct Est. Soles 5.000 Prev. Soles 7.871 Prev. Day Open Int. 31.456 6ff 594
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Recession, Aging Market Trouble Ikea

By Richard W. Stevenson of sales, has been unable to pull New York Times Service

JARFALLA, Sweden — It is a cold, gray morning in this suburb of Stockholm, but himdreds of people are lined up for the opening of a vast new Ikea store.
"Welcome to cheap land," says

Anders Moberg, the genial president of the Ikea Group, using a pun based on Smaland, the name of the region of Sweden where the furniture retailer was founded: Then he cuts a large yellow-andblue ribbon, then watches, smil-

ing, as the crowd rushes past in search of solas, tables, beds and other items that the company aims to sell for 10 percent to 30 percent less than other furniture retailers. Ikea, virtually unknown outside of Scandinavia two decades ago, has grown accustomed to opening-day crowds as it pushed rapidly into Europe, North America and Asia. Along the way, it has built a cult following, especially among

But Ikea executives have few reasons to smile nowadays. After an expansion binge that nearly doubled the number of stores and quintupled sales in less than a decade, Ikea is stopping to catch its breath. As it looks around, what it

Mar.

sees is not entirely encouraging The worldwide economic slowdown has hit the company's most important markets especially hard. Germany, which accounted for 28.7 percent of Ikea's sales last year, has slipped into a downturn, and Scandinavia, with 22 percent

out of a two-year slump. Worldwide sales this year

should be roughly flat, excluding revenue from new stores, Mr. Moberg said. And there is no way of knowing whether the downturn will end soon or deepen. "Since we have such a chaotic situation in the world it's difficult to make predictions," Mr. Moberg said.

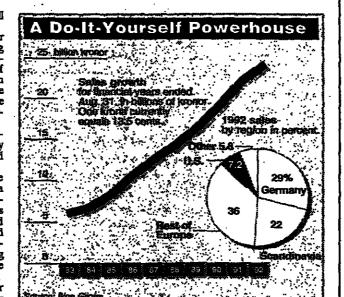
Ikea is also facing demographic shifts that are forcing it to try to broaden its appeal to older and

Millions of customers have lugged home heavy cartons of Ikea furniture, which is sold unassembled to keep the company's costs and prices low. They have spread out the dozens of pieces and stared hard at the sometimes incomprehensible instructions, wondering whether the savings are worth the hassle of do-it-yourself assembly. Some have muttered, "Never

again." But kept going back for the moderate prices, simple Scandinavian designs and large selec-tion of colors, styles and materials to make lkea one of the world's fastest-growing retailers.

While Ikea has no direct rival in store size and selection of goods, its designs and pricing strategies have been widely imitated.

Sales in the last fiscal year were reported at \$3.2 billion at current exchange rates. A nonprofit Dutch foundation set up by Ikea's founder, Ingvar Kamprad, owns Ikea and does not disclose its prof-



It recently acquired the Habi- been designed with their tastes tat chain of home furnishings retailers from Storehouse PLC of Britain, excluding the Conran's Habitat stores in the United States. It will operate them sepa-

rately from Ikea.

Company executives said the bulk of any profits go back into Ikea, financing growth and keep-ing debt low. Ikea's challenges will not end with the recession. Most of its customers are relatively young and its furniture has always

and financial limits in mind.

But the world's population is aging. Ikea is expanding its product line to include more traditional - and more expensive - styles favored by older consumers, like fully assembled sofas.

But in trying to broaden its ap-peal, lkea risks diluting its identity and becoming just another big furniture retailer. "We can't have something for everybody." Mr.

U.S. Uses Weight In EBRD to Rap Attali Performance

By Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service LONDON - The United States chastised the head of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development on Monday for lavish spending of taxpayer money, but said it would continue to support the institution's efforts to promote the development of capitalism in Eastern Europe.

The United States is the largest financial backer of the European bank, which was set up by Western governments two years ago to promote private enterprise in the for-mer Soviet bloc. The bank has come under intense criticism in Europe in recent weeks for spending \$83 million on its new headquarters building and hundreds of thousands of dollars on private jet flights for Jacques Attali, the bank's president, while disbursing only about \$240 million worth of loans in the formerly Communist nations.

Speaking at a meeting of the bank's board, Roger Altman, deputy secretary of the U.S. Treasury and the nation's top representative to the meeting, said the United States "expects institutions to which we have entrusted public money to use the money wisely."

Mr. Altman said the United States, which has committed \$350

PARIS - Bergen Brunswig Corp., a U.S. health care com-

pany, joined with Cooperation Pharmaceutique Française to

make a counterbid for Com-

mercial Pharmaceutique SA.

France's leading drugs whole-

The bid, priced at 863 French

francs (\$160) per share includ-ing the 1992 dividend, topped a

Bergen Bidding in France

million in capital to the bank over five years, had asked Mr. Attali for a review of the institution's management and its budget process, with an eye toward tightening controls over internal expenditures. "We are sure that Mr. Attali and

of taking organizational steps to deal with these problems," he said.

Mr. Altman's was only one among a chorus of official voices at the meeting. Viktor Geraschenko. the chairman of the Russian central bank, said he was disappointed with the level of lending by the bank to his country, saying only 57.5 million had been invested so far.

"I believe this is a paltry sum and in no way comparable with the prean bank or with the promises of the bank's management," he said.
Mr. Attali, who has admitted

making mistakes in overseeing the bank's spending, told the meeting he expected the pace of leading to increase, and argued that the bank has a key role to play in the region.

Mr. Altman said the United funds to the private sector, up from was flexible about how quickly that should happen.

recent offer of 800 francs per share made by Gehe AG, a Ger-

man pharmaceuticals company

Bergen Brunswig said the bid was worth \$443 million. It added

it would initially hold a stake of

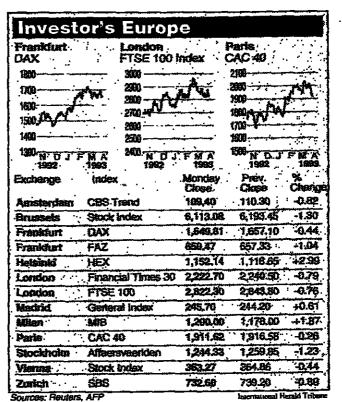
20 percent with the right to in-

crease it to 34 percent or higher

under certain circumstances. It

said that Cooperation Pharma-

centique Française would re-main majority shareholder.



Very briefly:

Siemens AG, the German electrical and metalworking company, posted a States ultimately wanted to see the 2 percent rise in net profit, to 877 million Deutsche marks (\$549 billion) bank meet the commitment in its for the half-year ending March 31. Management said the result was in line charter to allot 60 percent of its with "our moderate expectations for the year."

about 50 percent now, but that he . British Airways PLC said it would subscribe to \$86.3 million for convertible stock of USAir Group Inc., exercising an option under the two airlines' investment agreement signed in January. The purchase means British Airways' current 24.6 percent stake in USAir's equity will not be diluted by the U.S. airline's planned sale of 10 million common

> Matra Hachette SA, the French publishing and defense electronics company, said it expected a significant increase in its 1993 profit after returning to profitability last year, the first year of its existence as a merged company. It said it posted profit of 354 million French francs (\$65.6 million) in its first year of operations.

> • Mercedes-Benz AG and Detroit Diesel Corp. said they agreed to develop, make and market jointly a new engine for heavy trucks.

• France recorded an inflution rate in March of 0.5 percent, compared with 0.4 percent in each of the two preceding months

• LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Voitton SA said it planned a five-for-one stock split in a move to make its shares more liquid and accessible to a greater number of investors.

Kohl Urges Metal Talks as Strike Vote Begins

BONN -- Chancellor Helmut Kohl made a strong plea to union leaders and employers in Eastern Germany's metalworking sector on Monday to resume bargaining on wages as

workers began voting on whether to strike. He said wage battles could destroy the chances created by an accord among government and opposition parties, the 16 states and business and labor to put Germany's debt-plagued finances and recessionary economy back on a solid footing.

I therefore appeal especially to employers and union in the metal, electrical and steel sector in the new states to return to the negotiating table quickly with the will to reach an appropriate settlement," he said in comments prepared for a meeting of business and union

leaders from all sectors. The government spokesman, Dieter Vogel said Mr. Kohl deleted the remarks on the wage dispute from the speech but that they reflected about the wages today," Mr. Vogel said, "He wanted to discuss investment and training of trainces and managers in east Germany.

Calls from politicians for a negotiated settlement have done little so far to halt a slide towards a strike since employers last month canceled a pact to raise wages up to 26 percent.

IG Metall, Germany's biggest union, said there had been a high turnout on the first of two-and-a-half days of strike ballots in the Eastern German metalworking industries.

his comion and would not be withdrawn. "Kohl simply said be did not want to talk

Mr. Schlesinger said, emphasizing the Bundesbank's Bundesbank, had one thing to say: the Bundesbank knows best.

The economic situation has become more pronounced than it was in the second half of last year. We and left some observers convinced the Bundesbank have a share decline in order inflows in Germany—had abandoned its anti-inflation campaign to give Mr. have a sharp decline in order inflows in Germany although orders have risen slightly from abroad over the last few months -- and we have a drop includes trial

production and a weak too market; in the said, "That all must be taken into consideration," he said, because it mea is, according to elaptricide, tital initia tion becomes less of a worry, even though we can't see loss of independence," he said.

that yet in the latest consumer price index."

Mr. Schlesinger did not entirely blame markets for

recession, however, producer price rises have been "rather small," Mr. Schlesinger noted.

Bundesbank's chief economist, said moderate wage

of the central bank's interest-rate cut as evidence of a compromise between hawks and doves on the Bandesbank's 16-member board, but Mr. Schlesinger said the small steps taken last week were easy to decide. "I am Schlesinger described the difference as a result of

To critics who questioned the prudence and timing term.

GERMANS: Bundesbank Chief Sees Faster Rate Cuts

the French prime minister, Edouard Balladur, to Bonn Balladur a welcoming present.

... But Mr. Schlesinger insisted the Bundesbank remained as autonomous as ever. "The Bundesbank is so independent it can even make decisions that are neces-

Germany's four most populous states reported on Monday annualized April inflation figures ranging from 4 percent to 5 percent, well above the Bundesbank's medium-term goal of 2 percent. Because of the recession, however, producer price rises have been stated as the product of the recession of t rather small," Mr. Schlesinger noted.

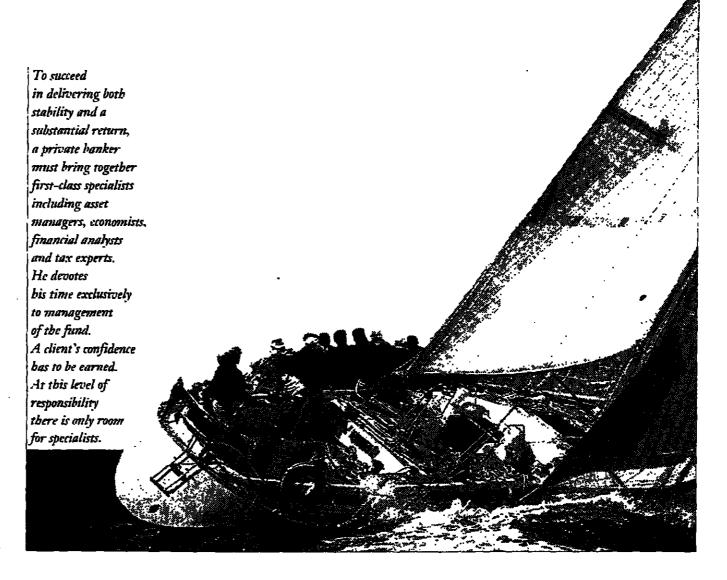
that he sent up smoke screens in a conscious attempt to keep financial markets guessing.

"What we say is clear — the fall in rates must be demands from West German unions and strong con- careful -- and what we do is obvious, for example, that struction growth in both Eastern and Western Germany were among "very few" positive impulses for the German economy this year.

we made small steps downward with the repo rates every week," he said, citing a series of cuts in the Bundesbank's securities repurchase agreements, its Some Bundesbank observers interpreted the speed preferred tool for tinkering with the domestic money

happy to say we have a broad consensus regarding the contrary lending practices. British and French bordirection of our policies, and that's what matters," he rowers, for example, make greater use of short-term loans, while 85 percent of German borrowing is long-

Balancing safety and performance in institutional fund management calls for considerable discipline.



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and Perfor from Management 1. In Language acceptor of PARIS

MODEL: Britain Turns a Corner on Its Recession

National Institute of Economic and Social Research. Over the medium term, things do not look so good.
Forecasters now call for British output to expand by anywhere from 0.5 to 2 percent this year and up to 3

anywhere from 0.5 to 2 percent this year and up to 3 percent next year. Somewhere along the line, possibly as soon as the end of this year, many of them also expect underlying inflation to begin to pop through the 4 percent ceiling set by the chancellor last year. In short, the heavy betting is that after nearly three years of recession, little has changed in Britain, and that it is still locked in a boom-and-bust cycle that has characterized its economy for more than a decade. In the near term, however, the outlook is surprisingly rosy. We have had three years of absolute agony and now we are entitled to two years of enjoying

is rosy. "We have had three years of absolute agony and now we are entitled to two years of enjoying ourselves," said Schroder's Mr. Wade.

Among those slated to have the best of times are Prime Minister John Major and his chancellor, both of whom in recent days have been crowing of their success in restarting the economy. Many economists begrudge them their joy.

"To talk about a British economic model is to imply foresight and alsoning and all sorts of things happen-

foresight and planning and all sorts of things happen-ing that we had intended," said Alan Davies, chief economist for Barclays Bank. He pointed out that Britain's exit from the ERM occurred in spite of the best efforts of the government to prevent it.

Moreover, professional economists still fault the government for never having put in place a policy framework to replace the one cast overboard with the ERM last year. Instead, the government has announced a wide array of indicators that it has pledged to monitor, but when and why it will take corrective action remains a mystery.

It also remains to be seen how British exports will hold up in the face of a deepening recession across the Channel. With demand at home expanding and with Channel. With demand at notice expanding and with Britain's balance of trade already in the red, that could have severe consequences. Britain also faces the lingering problems of high levels of corporate and personal indebtedness built up in the boom years of the late

"When companies and individuals have money in their hands debt repayment is still a high priority," said Mr. Warburton of Fleming.

That tendency could brake the pace of recovery in Britain, just as it has in the United States in recent weeks. For the moment, with some economists wondering if the government's easing did not get a bit ahead of itself, most of them insist that the next move will be to tighten policy, probably by further tax rises in the autumn. That at any rate would be good news for one of Britain's other major problems, its huge and still growing government delicit.

IBM: Gerstner Promises the Shareholders 'Bold Strides'

ed from first finance page) and we can't expect quick fixes," he

said. But he added: "I can tell you the steps we will take will not be pussyfooting but hold strides." Mr. Gerstner said the there

would be more layoffs, corporate "rightsizing" and many other changes to bring back profits.

The IBM investors who gathered at the Tampa Convention Center have watched helplessly as their

They questioned Mr. Gerstner on employee morale, the company's sales force, the rapid and drastic nature of cutbacks, and a pay package under which Mr. Gersuner could make millions of dollars on stock

options if the company rebounds.

upset at the decline in IBM's onceevered stock.

"It sort of ticks me off" said IBM's history in January from an Frank Gallagher, 64, of Lake Placid, Florida, who worked for IBM for 18

One year ago. IBM traded at years. "I never thought the stock would go as low as it has today. I bought it for retirement. Right now, it's just sitting in a box."

Still, IBM is a battered blue chip. Once one of Wall Street's most reliable and desirable stocks, IBM traded at \$175 per share before the 1987 stock market collapse. In late trading Monday, it was quoted at

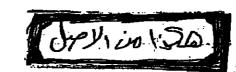
Investors got some consolation from the board of director's divi-dend committee, which declared the regular quarterly dividend

Shareholders also said they were Monday. There had been specula tion the committee would slash the dividend, cut for the first time in

One year ago, IBM traded at \$88.25. Last July 16, it closed at \$100.25. Even then, some analysts thought IBM's problems were over. Then came further economic weakness and erosion of the company's

IBM's announcement in mid-December that it would can 25,000 jobs in 1993 — on top of 80,000 in 1991 and 1992 — and could no longer rely on its core mainframe computer business was the clincher. In one week, IBM shares sank 22 percent, to \$48.871/2 from \$62.871/2.

industrial l'a



India Opens Its Doors for Foreign Carmakers World's Biggest Nameplates Already Setting Sights on Big Market

NEW DELHI - For years, India's major automakers were a coddled bunch. With foreign rivals pretty much locked out, domestic players could get away with

peddling boxy, gas guzzlers such as the popular Ambassador model based on decades-old British design. Now, India's consumers may finally be getting a break. Earlier this month, the government announced plans to lift its complicated licensing system on auto pro-

duction. Foreign companies will no longer have to go through piles of red tape to win government approval to make cars. The upshot is that foreign carmakers will have much more freedom to reach India's emerging consumer market, as well as tap into its motivated and inexpensive

"India is a very attractive market. There could be large sales in coming years," said Ravindra Chandra Bhargava, chairman and managing director of Maruti Udyog

Ltd., India's largest automaker. Opening up India's auto industry to

the latest effort by Prime Minister P.V. Narsimha Rao to attract more foreign technology and management know-how into this emerging market of 880 million potential consumers In another move to boost investor confi-

U.S., Japanese and European rivals is just

dence among foreign companies, the goverament recently floated the rupee and cut import tariffs on a wide range of products.

Already, some of the biggest nameplates in the automotive world have set their sights on India. Late last year, General Motors Corp., sensing that the Indian economy was opening up, announced plans to team up with Hindustan Motors to manufacture an economy or medium-sized model by the mid-90s.

Meanwhile, Mahindra Ltd. and PSA Peugeot Citroen SAof France are huddling about a potential manufacturing joint venture. The two have launched a feasibility survey to build Peugeot's 505 mid-sized model in India.

Later this year, the Indian automaker Eicher Goodearth Ltd. will initiate talks

with Mitsubishi Motors Corp. about making passenger cars. Mitsubishi has a 5 percent stake in Eicher, and the two already make light trucks in central India.

"Our first choice will be Mitsubishi. We will be reviewing the matter with them, although no discussions have taken place so far," said Subodh Bhargava, group chief executive of Eicher Goodearth.

Still, foreign automakers who take the plunge into India may be have to wait years before they see a decent return on their investment

For one thing, India's highway system is prehistoric by Western standards. The fact that the roads are routinely jam-packed with scooters and pedestrians has undoubtedly scared off potential auto-buyers. Then there's a question of how many Indian consumers can pull together the 175,000 to 350,000 rupees (\$6,000 to

\$12,000) it takes to buy most models. True, India's middle class numbers 100 million. However, the country's recent economic troubles have put a damper on big-ticket purchases by consumers.

hit hard by India's economic downturn during the last couple of years. The production of passenger cars is estimated to have dropped in the year to March 31 to below 150,000 from 177,942 in 1990-1991.

Even if car production manages to increase by more than 50,000 units in the next few years. Chandrakant Birla, vice chairman of Hindustan Motors Ltd., says he doubts the industry will be able to profit-

ably support more than two manufacturers.

Another problem is the uneven quality and availability of Indian auto components. The government in the past has demanded that a high percentage of auto parts be made domestically.

So far, the Indian government has not spelled out its new policy on auto parts. In 1981, the Indian manufacturer Maruti and Suzuki Motor Co. of Japan won approval to build an economy car just outside of New Delhi. The catch was that both companies had to source about 90 percent of their parts locally after five years of

Japanese Carmakers Suffer Rare 2-Year Output Decline

TOKYO - For the second consecutive financial year, Japanese carmakers have seen their annual output fall as the industry battled with slumping demand at home and abroad.

Total vehicle output in the year ending March 31 fell 6.2 percent, to 12.33 million after a 3.3 percent drop the previous year, said the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association on Monday.

The association said it was the worst fall since the 1974 financial year and only the second time since World War II that sales have fallen in two straight year. It said domestic demand fell 7.4 percent and exports fell 2.9 percent during the latest financial year.

The numbers underline the harsh environment facing carmakers used to thinking of unlimited prospects. The association asked the government last week to designate carmaking a depressed industry, qualifying it for subsidies to keep jobs and retrain workers.

Of the nine manufacturers that closed their annual books on March 31, six predicted lower profit and two, including Nissan Motor Co., forecast losses, Only one carmaker, Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd., said profit would improve. Results are to be announced

Industry analysts explained that weak economies in Japan and abroad led to drops in demand. The

profusion of model varieties in the 1980s boom years drove up parts costs and heavy investments in plant also squeezed profit.

Rising production capacity abroad and political limits on exports to the United States and Europe also cut into domestic production, they said.

Analysts noted the dramatic rise of the year would whittle the value of overseas sales denominated in the currency while raising the cost in dollars of exported cars and parts, crimping the ability of Japanese manufacturers to take part in the recovering U.S. market.

As a result, carmakers have embarked on dramatic efforts to cut costs and, in some cases, shrink capacity. Among the top carmakers, production in the 1993 financial year shrank the most at Nissan, falling 12.4 ercent, the association's data showed. Mitsubishi Motors Corp. fared best with a slip of only 0.1

Domestic vehicle sales in March rose for the first time in 23 months, posting a 1.4 percent gain from the same month last year, association figures showed.

But many analysts dismissed the sales gain in March as merely reflecting a weak performance in the same month a year earlier rather than any recovery in demand. Industry sources recently said car sales in the first 20 days of April fell 12.5 percent.

FACTORY: How a Japanese Steel Company Tried to Find New Jobs for Its Workers When It Decided to Close a Plant

(Continued from first finance page)

its policies for building industries, it also adopted policies in the 1970s and 1980s to remove excess capacity from industries in which the nation had lost international competitiveness, like textiles, shipbuilding and aluminum

The industrial policy of Japan is distinguished by the fact that the government will support closing things down," said James C. Abegglen, chairman of Gemini Consulting (Japan). "Japan's industrial policy has been successful not in picking winners at all, but in picking losers.

Kamaishi is a prime example of what the Japanese call a company castle town, whose inhabitants are as dependent on a single employer as they

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GENERALE ORDINAIRÉ qui se tiendra le 14 mai 1993 à

15:00 heures, en l'hôtel de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg.

ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Réviseur d'Entre-

. Approbation de l'état des actifs nets et de l'état des opérations au

Le Conseil d'Administration

31 décembre 1992; affectation des résultats;

case study of the effect of a plant closing, because the city is an isolated economy, surrounded on three sides by mountains and on the fourth by the Pacific Ocean.

Japan's modern steel industry was born here in 1857, when the country's first blast furnace succeeded in making pig iron. It was produced from ore that was carried down by oxen from the nearby mountains, in bags made from the bark of grape vines. By the early 1960s, the town had a population of 92,000 and had three movie theaters. Nippon Steel employed about 8,000 people in Kamai-

But starting in the 1960s, the plant became aters remain.

once were on a feudal lord. Moreover, it is a good uncompetitive, and there was no more room to expand. Nippon Steel began building larger, more modern plants elsewhere and transferred workers to those locations. In the 1970s and 1980s, Japan's steel industry found itself awash in excess capaci-

> In 1984, Nippon Steel closed the first of its two blast furnaces and closed the second in 1989. Now the only steel-related activity in Kamaishi is making wire for radial tires.

> About 28 percent of the wholesalers and retailers in the city have gone out of business or have reduced the size of their business since 1978, according to the city government. No movie the-

But the company was saved by chance, when a sports reporter who came to town to cover its rugby team told of a religious sect in Taiwan that needed meatless food, like the soy-based meat

The mushroom-growing business was abandoned last fall, when the price of mushrooms dropped sharply. The truck-body business is still Nippon Steel has also tried more conventional approaches to keep workers employed. It is trying to offer work that it once performed in the factory like diagnostic testing of machinery or computer programming - as services for sale. The comstart when consumers initially spurned its prod-ucts. "We almost gave up," said Mr. Kamata, who pany's in-house grocery store has become a supermarket, and company housing is now being

DEFICIT:

ness Promote Tohoku, the subsidiary set up by U.S. Is Wrong Nippon Steel to run the diversified businesses.

but never kept, like significantly reducing the budget deficit and increasing the savings rate.

But he should stop trying to ma-nipulate the exchange rate. It would be a pity if the world's main trading blocs added the threat of exchange rate wars to that of trade wars. Fortunately, however, the market, and not Mr. Clinton, will probably have the final say.

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In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months Interest Penod from April 23, 1993 to October 25, 1993 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 3%% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, October 25, 1993 against Coupon No. 17 will be

By: The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A. London, Agent Bank April 27, 1993

COMPANY RESULTS

local currencies unless **United States**

While there are government subsidies to help

businesses reorganize, the task of finding new jobs

for the former mill workers fell to the factory

management. A nearly seat-of-the-pants approach was taken, managers said, and the results were

mixed because the former steelworkers had little

The soy food company also got off to a rocky

is general manager and director of Nittetsu Busi-

experience in other busines

struggling for success.

EXECUTIVE EDUCATION



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> NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF SCOTTISH WORLD FUND

At the present time, the Net Asset Value per share and the issue and redemption price, are expressed in Sterling. On and after May 29 th, 1993, these elements will be expressed in USD. The Board of Directors of the Management Company, with approval of the Depositary Bank, has decided to adopt the following measures:

1- Up to and on May 24th, 1993, (midnight) each request of subscription and redemption will be executed at the issue price, in GBP.

2- On May 28th, 1993, the Net Asset Value per share will be only calculated for internal purposes of closing the accounts in GBP. This Net Asset Value will not be published and the request of subscription and redemption of shares given to the Management Company after May 24th, will be executed on June 7th, 1993, at a price calculated on June 4th, 1993, in USD

3- On and after June 4th, 1993, the weekly publication of the Net Asset Value per share and the calculation of the issue and redemption price will be in USD, such as the settlement of the subscriptions and redemptions of

Amendment to the Management Regulations

By decision of the Management Company, with approval of the Depositary Bank, the Management

Regulations has been amended as follows:

Art (4): INVESTMENT POLICY AND RESTRICTIONS

in the paragraph following the 7th restriction, the first sentence becomes: The Fund may engage in forward exchange ontracts provided that the purpose of such contracts is to protect the value of the fixed -interest or cash assets of the Fund denominated in currencies other than US Dollar against losses which might arise from a decline in the US Dollar value of the said currencies. Art (5): ISSUE OF SHARES
The first sentence becomes:

The fourth sentence becomes:

Luxembourg, April 15, 1993

The price of the shares shall be expressed in US Dollar and/or in such other currency as the Management Company may determine with the approval of the Custodian.

Art (8): DETERMINATION OF THE NET ASSET VALUE

The first sentence becomes:

The Net Asset Value per share is expressed in US Dollar and/or other currencies and will be determined by the The Net Asset Value per snare is expressed in US Dollar and/of outer currencies and will be determined by the Management Company, as at the close of business on the last business day of each week, by dividing the total Net Asset Value of the Fund by the total number of its shares outstanding. The paragraph (e) becomes:(e) values expressed in a currency other than US Dollar shall be converted to US Dollar at the average of the last available purchase and sales price of such currency.

Art (10): REDEMPTION

The redemption price shall be paid in US Dollar or in such other currency as the Management Company may determine The third paragraph becomes:
Payment of the redemption price will customarily be made by the Custodian in US Dollar not later than five bank business days after determination of the applicable redemption price, following the receipt by the Custodian of the application for

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Strong Yen Poses Threat to Tokyo Stock Market's Advance

By James Sterngold

New York Times Serve TOKYO - Investment analysis in Tokyo have come up with their own version of a classic joke to describe the stock market's latest gyrations. How do you invest in Japanese stocks when the yen is rocketing out of control? Answer: Very carefully.

The soaring value of the yen last week to a postwar high against the dollar took some of the steam out of the stock market's first convincing bull run in a year. With lingering memories of the market's many failed at-tempts at recovery since 1990, there was something of a collective grown as investors confronted new of scenari-

os and counted the strong yen's toll on the economy. Exporters could be hit hard, some fear, stilling the recovery from a recession almost before it begins. Will this prove yet another occasion for share prices to slide back into a rut?

Even after a harrowing week, most analysts say no, the rally is here to stay. But, they generally add, care must be taken in approaching the Japanese market. There could be knocks ahead if the yen races much higher—it briefly hit 110 yen to the dollar last week—and some sectors may perform poorly. Yet analysts' confidence in this rebound remained unshaken.

"This won't burt the market too much as long as it doesn't get too much out of hand," said Jeff Bahren-burg, a senior stock market analyst with Merrill Lynch Japan. "I'm not lowering my ratings on this market yet, and if stocks do take a hit from another surge in the yen, we'd double up on them."

Kathy Matsui, strategist for Barclays de Zoette Wedd Securities, generally agreed: "This isn't as negative as some people are playing it up to be. The speed of the yen's rise and the volatility has a lot of people very concerned, but it's not that bad in our view."

She added she was sticking to her forecast that the Nikkei stock market index will reach 23,000 before the end of the year.

Getting there will require some recouping of recent losses; the Nikkei index peaked on April 13 at 20,740.29, its highest level in more than a year. Since then it has lost 5.4 percent, closing Monday at 10.523.4 19,623,63.

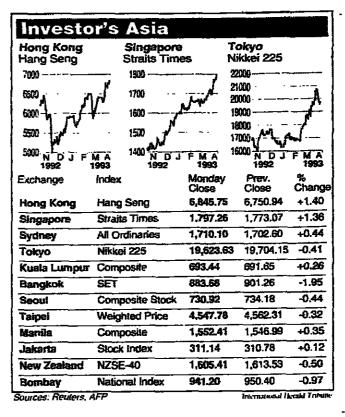
In a way, the shudders that hit the market last week and caused the decline were understandable, because they were spread mostly by the government.

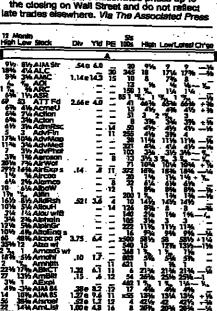
As the yen pierced a series of postwar highs, parily as a result of comments by President Bill Clinton that appeared to encourage the movement, concern turned to fear the government had lost control of its currency. The bottom line was that there was a policy conflict between Japan and the United States over the currency's value, and America won - at least for now,

America has pushed for a stronger yen as a means of reducing Japan's vawning trade surpluses with the United States; it encourages Japanese imports by making foreign goods cheaper in Japan, and makes Japanese exports more expensive abroad, thus discouraging them.

The Japanese government says it agrees with ven appreciation as a means of reducing its massive sur-pluses, but it opposes the run-up that has occurred. Throughout the last week officials from the prime minister on down warned that too steep a rise in the yen would nip the economic recovery in the bud.

Private analysts agree there will be some downward pressure, but add something that officials involved in the verbal tug of war with Washington did not: The government is expected to take countermeasures to ensure the economy does expand smartly this year.





23X 200

China Plans Crackdown **On Currency Traders**

BELJING - China's central bank, the People's Bank of China, has decided to crack down on unregulated companies that have sprung up to do retail currency trading, official newspapers said Monday.

China's economic reforms. which have allowed many people to amass stores of hard currencies, have also led to the growth of foreign-exchange companies to help people manage their money.

"For many reasons, they have caused foreign-exchange losses for customers and individuals, created chaos in the financial order and brought about bad influences both at home and abroad," the official People's Daily said.

The central bank has also decided to allow registered banks to execute foreign-exchange trades for individnals for the first time to take away business from unregulated private concerns, the newspaper said.

The central bank's decision.

while a major financial liberalization, does not bring China closer to its stated goal of making its currency freely convertible.

The only people who can take advantage of the banks' new services are those who already have foreign exchange in hand, the newspaper said. But it said China's people had savings worth more than \$10 billion

in foreign exchange Separately, the State Administration for Exchange Control, an arm of the central bank, vowed to crack down on foreign-exchange companies that illegally allow trading of currency futures contracts.

'We absolutely cannot allow trading that has speculation as its goal," a spokesman for the administration said.

Dozens of private trading houses have sprung up along China's wealthy coast to service newly rich entrepreneurs. Official newspapers have published reports of customers losing large sums of money through speculation at the company's.

Very briefly:

China has executed a bank accountant who embezzled more than one million yuan (\$175,000) in the country's first case of computer fraud.

• The United States has given Thailand a three-month reprieve before retaliating against piracy of U.S. intellectual property rights.

• Toyama Chemical Co. will merge with Mitsui Seiyaku Kogyo, the nucleus of the Mitsui group's pharmaceutical business.

• China has emerged as South Korea's third-largest trading partner after the United States and Janan.

Chrysler Corp. has sold about a third of its 5.88 percent stake in Mitsubishi Motors Corp.

Toshiba Corp. said it would sell all of its 7.2 million shares in Onkyo Co.

to Naoto Otsuki, president of the car-parts maker Technol Eight Co.

• Fujitsu Ltd. is considering the sale of 10 billion to 20 billion ven (\$90.6 .: million to \$181.2 million) of idle assets.

• Warburg Asset Management said it was setting up a fund-management operation in Hong Kong.

First U.S. Business Opens in Vietnam

HANOI - An American consulting firm opened for business in Hanoi Monday, the first

U.S. company to operate officially in Vietnam since the end of the war in 1975. The Vietnam America Trade & Investment Consulting Co. inaugurated its representative

office Saturday. The company will advise other concerns interested in penetrating Vietnam's market of 70 million people. The company is counting on an early end to the economic embargo that has blocked Ameri-

cans from doing business in Vietnam since the Communist takeover of southern Vietnam in 1975. Former President George Bush relaxed the embargo last December, permitting Americans to open offices, hire employees, and sign — but not execute — commercial contracts with Vietnamese organizations.

At Saturday night's inauguration in downtown Hanoi, a stereo blared "Oh! Susannah" while the American Stars and Stripes flapped next to the red and vellow Vietnamese flag.

"We were telling Vietnam that this is the first American company that is really, truly open for business, and we invited Vietnam to come," said James Rockwell, the new company's manager of Vietnamese operations.

At least two other American companies, Bank of America and a consultancy named Ashta International, have also obtained licenses to open representative offices.

The company's owners and their seven clients, including the Chrysler Corp., realize they have little time to lose. Companies from Taiwan, France and Australia have dropped adherence to the U.S.-led embargo and are al-

ready making inroads in Vietnam. "Time is the enemy for U.S. companies in Vietnam," said Eric Rehmann, the company's

manager of American operations. Mr. Rockwell, 32, and Mr. Rehmann, 29. founded the company two years ago. They expect to open another office in Ho Chi Minh

City, the former Saigon, later this year. Vietnam's State Committee for Cooperation Investment oversees all foreign investments in the country.



Spain. The country that every sailor can call his own.

Every year, a small armada of yachtsmen tie up in Spain's two hundred and eighty six modern marinas. These safe havens are liberally dotted around Spain's three coastlines · In fact it's this very diversity of landfall which makes Spanish waters such an attractive proposition. The sailing season is all year long, if you include the option of a warm water berth for Christmas in the Canaries . Since Spanish marinas are seldom far from a luxury resort, you can usually navigate your way round some excellent local cuisine before tacking across to a nearby club or casino - The problem in Spain is never where to find a desirable watering hole, as the sun drops beyond the yardarm. But rather having the willpower to slip anchor again.

for life

most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.								
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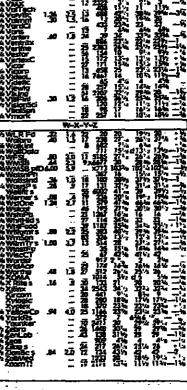
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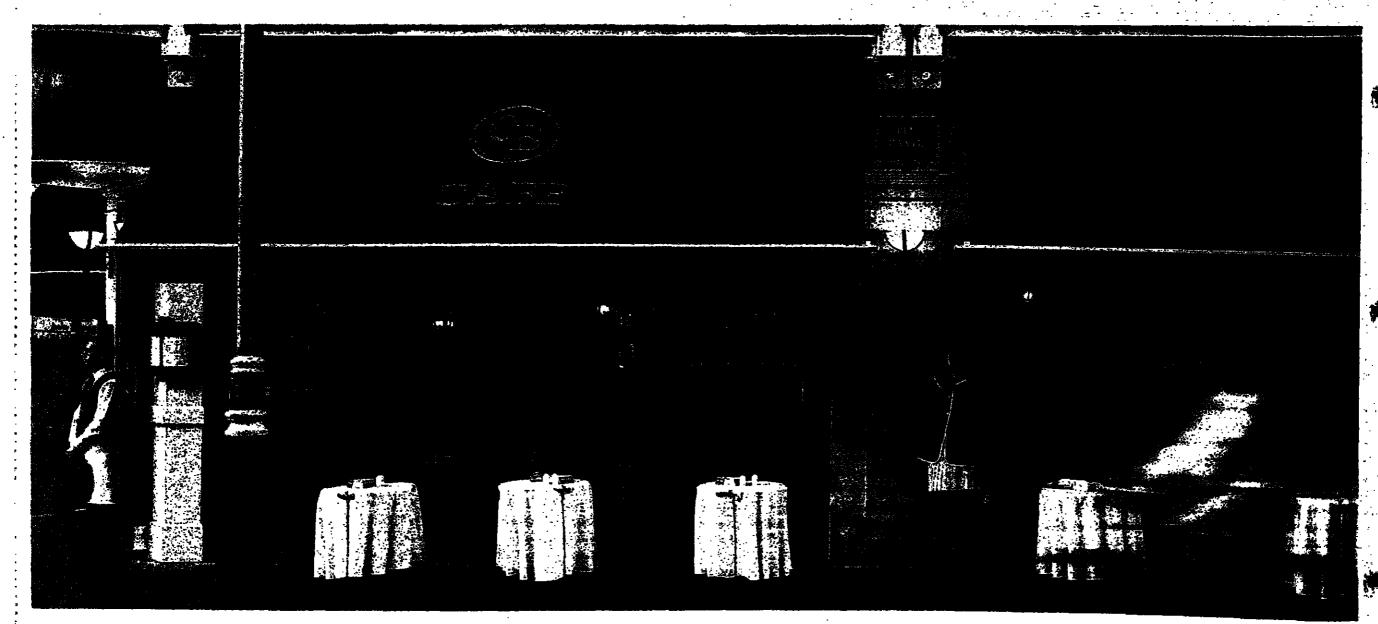
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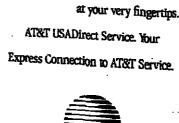


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Monday's Clesing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect a trades alsowhere. Via The Associated Presi

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SPORTS BASKETBALL

For Michael Jordan, the Longest Road Is Traveled

By Jaime Diaz

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — In his own words, Michael Jordan had just played a lousy game. But as he emerged from the training room of the visitors' locker room, resplendent in brown alligator shoes and suspenders to match, there was a gleam in his eye and relief on his face.

Finally, his longest season was over. As the Chicago Bulls completed a 57-25 record that ultimately produced more questions than answers, Jordan nearly al-ways displayed the brilliance that has marked his nine-season professional ca-

reer, but did not always have the ability to single-handedly lift his team to victory. Although he tied Wilt Chamberlain's record of seven consecutive scoring titles. the league's overwhelming most valuable player the last two years is in a close race for this year's award with Charles Barkley

The Associated Pres-

1,100 games, the National Basket-

ball Association's regular season

has finally, some would say merci-

fully, come to an end.

Of the 27 teams, 13 are headed a vacation. Of the 14 that made the

playoffs, 11 are back for a second

Charlotte, New Jersey and Hous-

ton, replacing Miami, Detroit and

The first round of the playoffs

gets underway Thursday night, and

the action doesn't let up until at

least mid-June. Here's a look ahead

at the opening-round series, and how the teams did against each

EASTERN CONFERENCE

New York vs. Indiana — The

Knicks have the best conference

record and homecourt advantage

through the first three playoff

rounds, an advantage they earned

by winning their last 20 at home

New York won the season series

with Indiana, three games to one,

getting double-figure scoring from

five players in each game. The Pac-

ers played miserably against the

best teams in the East, going 1-12

against New York, Chicago and Cleveland.

Chicago vs. Atlanta - If you're

looking for drama in this series,

look no further than the Michael

Jordan-Dominique Wilkins mat-

chup between the top two scorers

Wilkins outscored Jordan 34.8 to

32.8 in the teams' four games, but

Jordan won the regular season scoring title, 32.6 to 29.9.

their head-to-head matchups, each

winning two games. The Bulls will

try to rely on their superior depth

in this series to make sure that

Cleveland vs. New Jersey — it's

a matchup of two teams that ended

the season going in opposite direc-tions. The Cavaliers won 11 of their

last 12, while the Nets lost 10 of

with no game decided by more than

six points. A big factor in this series

will be the injury to the Nets' point

DENNIS THE MENACE

playoffs aren't as close.

their final 11.

The two teams played evenly in

in the league.

and 35 of their last 42 overall.

other in the regular season.

Golden State.

straight year. The newcomers are

After 512 months and more than

and Hakeem Olajuwon. For the first time since the 1986-87 season, Jordan's shooting percentage from the field dipped below 50 percent, and he admitted suffering from lapses of poor shot selection.

With the imposing goal of a National Basketball Association title "three-peat" for the Bulls, the increasing demands of being the world's most marketed professional athlete in history and the aftereffects of an off-season dominated by the Olympics, the 1992-93 regular season was an uphill battle psychologically for Jor-

"I'm glad that it's over and done with," said Jordan, his focus switching Sunday from the New York Knicks, to which the Bulls had just lost, to Chicago's first-round playoff opponent, the Atlanta Hawks. whom the Bulls will meet in Game 1 on Friday night in Chicago Stadium. "I think

Mark Price to dominate backup Rumeal Robinson. were played in the season's first 60 days.

no further.

WESTERN CONFERENCE

you're looking for a mismatch, look

The Suns limished 43 games over .500, the Lakers were four games

below. Phoenix has been waiting all

year for a chance to prove its regu-

lar-season dominance was no fluke.

The Lakers had to fight all season to qualify for the eighth playoff berth for a second straight year.

Phoenix swept the season series,

5-0, winning by 10, 16, 28, 15 and 1.

Houston vs. L.A. Clippers — Want another mismatch? Here it is. The Rockets swept the season

series, four games to none, with

Hakeem Olajuwon posting a dou-

ble-double in each game to average 21.3 points and 12.3 rebounds.

13 and 28 of its last 34, has played

extremely well since the season's midpoint. The Clippers finished at .500 to qualify for the second straight year, but they figure to

make another quick exit this year

against a much more talented op-

chup of two teams heading in op-

posite directions. The SuperSonics

finished at 55-27, an eight-victory

improvement over 1991-92. The

Jazz dropped eight victories from its 55-27 record of last season.

with no game decided by more than

11 points. Seattle will try to benefit

playoff veteran Sam Perkins, while

Utah will look to overcome its

longstanding postseason problems

(three victories in nine playoff se-

Portland vs. San Antonio - This

The season series was a solit.

series could turn out to be one of

each team winning two games, and it appears the passing of time has

left these teams pretty evenly matched. The Trail Blazers have

dropped six victories from last

year, when they went to the NBA finals and lost to Chicago. The

Spurs, meanwhile, made one of the

NBA's best turnarounds following

the early season firing of Jerry Tar-

the best.

The season series was tied, 2-2,

Seattle vs. Utah - Another mat-

Houston, which won 11 of its last

Phoenix vs. L.A. Lakers - If

Its Season Mercifully Over,

NBA Heads for the Playoffs

Boston vs. Charlotte -- "Just two

weeks ago we were hoping to get

into the playoffs. Now we're hop-

ing to make some noise," says the Hornets' coach, Allan Bristow.

Charlotte could do just that if it

can carry the momentum from a

five-game, season-ending winning streak into the playoffs. Boston

won the season series, three games to one, but the first three games

Jordan Wins

His 7th Title

Michael Jordan won his seventh

straight NBA scoring title, tying

Wilt Chamberlain's record for con-

secutive scoring championships.

Jordan averaged 32.6 points,
beating out Adanta forward Domi-

nique Wilkins (29.9). They were followed by Utah forward Karl

Malone (27.0), Houston center Ha-

keeem Olajuwon (26.1) and Phoenix forward Charles Barkley (25.6).

led the league in rebounding for the

second straight season with an 18.3

average. He had 1.132 in only 62

games, while Orlando rookie center

Shaquille O'Neal had 1,122 in 81

games for a 13.9 average, Olajuwon

and and Denver center Dikembe

Mutombo tied for third at 13.0. ...

Utah guard John Stockton averaged 120 assists for his sixth-

straight title: Chicago guard B.J. Armstrong was No. I from 3-point range at 45.3 percent; and Cleve-

land guard Mark Price was the top

free throw shooter at 94.8 percent.

ta broke Calvin Murphy's NBA re-

cord of 78 consecutive free throws

cent of his foul shots this season to

rank fourth in the NBA, finished

with 84 straight. He made 21 in his

last two games after shooting only

Utah on Sunday.

meir funal 11. Williams, a fourth-year guard The season series was a 2-2 split, from Baylor who made 90.7 per-

made by sinking 10 straight against

• Micheal Williams of Minneso-

in steals with 2.83 per game.

Olajuwon also led the league in

averaging 4.17. Jordan led

Detroit forward Dennis Rodman

everybody is happy the second season is battle, if not yet the war, against the bere. This is where the season is really game's supreme player.

Obviously relishing the challenge.

Indeed, playoffs have been the foundaaverages commonly go down in the playoffs because of tighter defense and slower, half-court-oriented games, Jordan's average of 34.6 points a game is more than 2 points higher than his career regular-season average.

It's a record that lent a sobeling per-spective to Jordan's frustrating perfor-mance Sunday, when he scored only 21 points on 10 for 28 shooting from the field. "They did a great job on Michael," said

the Knicks' former head coach, Red Holzman. "But when it really matters, Michael always steps up. Always,"

Still, the Knicks, and particularly John Starks, could take pride in winning the

Obviously relishing the challenge. Indeed, playoffs have been the founda-tion of Jordan's legend. Although scoring cult for the Bulls to get the ball to their star. And on several occasions when he was isolated close to the basket with the game's greatest offensive force. Starks forced Jordan to change his shot in midair and miss badly.

> But afterward, there was no annoyance or defensiveness in Jordan's tone. Instead, he emanated an inner peace. And perhaps a fondness for the sudden opportunity to

"Starks is one of the best at guarding me," said the 30-year-old superstar. "I have a couple of inches on him, but he gave me a lot of problems in the post. He's improving. The more he sees me, the better

"Confident, well-balanced, good talent, good bench, good defense," Jordan sum-marized. "People have been picking New York because they have been more consis-

"I think they believe they are better. We believe we are better. But today, they were

Whether the Knicks will remain better if these two teams meet in the Eastern Conference finals in four weeks is the big question. Always competing, Jordan tried to gain a mental advantage even as the Knicks were celebrating.

"In a way, when you are trying to win three in a row like we are, it takes the pressure off and puts it on the other team," lordan said. "The excuse has been made for us already. The pressure is on them."

No Draft Surprises, **Except for Trades**

NEW YORK - If the first year of free agency made a change in the National Football League's college draft, it was a subtle one.

After quarterbacks went 1-2 for the first time in 22 years, the teams got down to the basics. As usual, the big guys went quickly — a half-dozen offensive linemen in the first 19 picks and an equal number of defensive linemen in the first round.

"It's always a dance of the elephants," George Young, the general manager of the New York Giants, said after the first round. You got five offensive tackles that go. All the big guys go, whether they're linebackers or defensive linemen. They always go early."

The draft resumed Monday, when New England opened the fifth round by selecting kicker Scott Sisson of Georgia Tech.

Heisman Trophy winner Gino Torretta of Miami was taken in the seventh round by Minnesota. He was the fifth quarterback selected in the draft, and the 192d player

The most popular first-round trend was this: If you liked what you saw, you moved up and you grabbed it. You made that trade. And there were bold ones.

Five teams - Phoenix, New Orleans, Denver, Houston and Green Bay - made trades that moved them higher in the first round. Phoenix and New Orleans liked the idea so much they did it twice.

There were no surprises at the top other than the trade by the New Orleans Saints of linebacker Pat Swilling, the league's 1991 most valuable player on defense, to De-troit. In return, the Saints got the eighth overall pick, which they used on offensive tackle Willie Roaf of Louisiana Tech.

Drew Bledsoe, the Washington State quarterback, went to New England and Rick Mirer of Notre Dame to Seattle. Bill Parcells, the Patriots' new coach, said Bledsoe had been his team's first choice all along, although he considered both Miner and a trade.

Teams like Atlanta, Houston, Washington, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Indianapolis drafted specifically to fill holes left by defecting free agents, and there were seven first-round trades - six swaps of draft position, the seventh one the Swilling deal.

But there were others who went to the best available athlete theory, like Pittsburgh, which needs line - The Ciants used theirs to take backers, had plenty of defensive quarterback Dave Brown in the packs and still went for cornerback Deon Figures of Colorado.

When you're drafting 23d in the first round, you don't always have the luxury of doing that," said the Steelers' coach, Bill Cowher. After Bledsoe and Mirer, no

marterbacks were drafted until Washington's Billy Joe Hobert was taken by the Los Angeles Raiders on the last pick of the second round, and he was the only other quarterback picked in Sunday's four rounds.

But there were predictable moves by the usual suspects: Dallas' coach, Jimmy Johnson

HON ABOUT, "DON'T LOOK INTO CAR HEADLIGHTS AND

who couldn't sit still when he had numerous high draft choices from

later choices. Then his first two picks came from the college he used to coach: wide receiver Kevin Williams and linebacker Darrin Smith of Miami, who will join a half-dozen other ex-Miami players on the Cowboys.

• San Diego's Bobby Beathard, who never met a first-round pick be wanted, got stuck with taking Stan-ford defensive back Darrien Gordon with his first pick.

But Beathard, who had just one No. I in his dozen years in Wash-No. 1 iff its dozen years in washington, made up for it in the second round by trading to San Francisco next year's top pick to move up and take running back Naurone Means of North Carolina. That was a reprise of what he did two years ago when he traded his 1992 No. 1 to the Redskins to move up in the second round for guard Eric Moten and that pick turned out to be Desmond Howard.

Parcells' choice of Bledsoe was hardly a surprise. But unlike Troy Aikman, who was made an instant starter in 1989, when Johnson took him No. 1 for a 3-13 Dallas team. Bledsoe may have to wait

"In the final analysis, we thought Bledsoe had a little more ability to throw the ball effectively." Parcells said. "But I promise you I will not throw him to the wolves and he will not play until he's ready to play."

This was the third time in four years an underclassman was No. 1 overall - Biedsoe, Steve Emunan last year and Jeff George in '90. There was a lot of compensating

for losses in free agency. Atlanta, which lost its starting guards under the new system, chose Washington's Lincoln Kennedy rather than a needed defensive back. The Rams lost their fullback, Robert Delpino, and replaced him

with Jerome Bettis of Notre Dame. Notre Dame cornerback Tom. Carter was taken to replace the departed Martin Mayhew at comer for the Redskins, and the Colts had to have the departed Billy Brooks in mind when they chose California

wide receiver Sean Dawkins. San Francisco's two defensive linemen, Dana Stubblefield of Kansas and Todd Kelly of Tennessee, were picked to replace Pierce Holt and Tim Harris, who departed

as free agents. Three teams were without firstround picks.

supplemental draft last year and made their first pick defensive end Mike Strahan of Texas Southern; Kansas City surrendered its pick in the deal for Joe Montana and made its first pick, in the third round, guard Will Shields of Nebraska.

KORDARD

And, of course, everyone was as happy as Phoenix's coach, Joe Bugel, who signed Gary Clark as a free agent, then beefed up his offense with Georgia running back Garrison Hearst.

"We're going to score touch downs," Bugel said. Now we can throw the ball 48

But they all say that in April.

HAD A

TERRIBLE

DON'T THINK

PEOPLE.

times to Gary Clark and give it to this guy 48 times and we'll be all

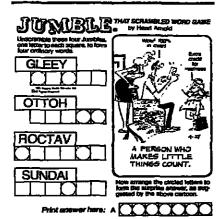
(AP, NYT, WP)

WORLD THAN

guard Kenny Anderson, which could allow the Cavaliers guard one the previous three games.



YES. SO DO TERMITES.



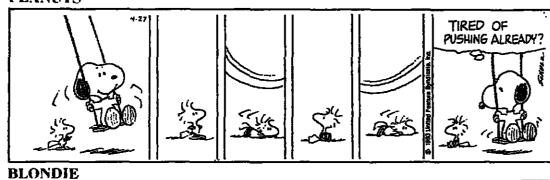
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PEANUTS

















HE SAYS

he's found

THERE





The Cavaliers' Mark Price got nowhere when he tried to drive on Hersey Hawkins, but then the 76ers the Herschel Walker trade.

THAT PROMOTE AND COUTTON.

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

HUSBAND

AT THE

CALVIN AND HOBBES

OUR TRAFFIC SAFETY POSTE NEEDS A CATCHY SLOGAN

got nowhere in the regular season while Cleveland is headed for a playoff series against New Jersey. couldn't sit still again.

■ In earlier games, reported in some Monday editions of the Inter-

Rangers 6, Brewers 1: Kenny

Rogers pitched a three-hitter for his first complete game since 1988 in the Texas League, and the Rangers won at Milwaukee. Rogers struck out five, walked two and

Ivan Rodriguez drove in three

runs and Jose Canseco drove in two. Canseco. with 750 RBls in 988

games in the majors, became the

first player since Ted Williams in

1947 to reach 750 RBIs in his first

Blue Jays 1, White Sox 0: Darrin

Jackson's home run in the eighth

broke up a pitching duel between

host Toronto's Todd Stottlemyre

In the first inning, the Padres' Gary Sheffield and te Mets catcher

Todd Hundley were ejected after

words between the two led to a

bench-clearing melee. Hundley thought Sheffield was trying to steal

retired the final 16 batters.

SPORTS BASES

2 Rookies Lift Kings Past Flames

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatch Two rookies for the Los Angeles Kings have made up somewhat for what Wayne Gretzky, Luc Robitstille, Tomas Sandstrom and Tony Granato have not done against the

Calgary Flames.
Those four stars remain scoreless in four National Hockey League playoff games.
Warren Rychel and Robb Stauber made that statistic slightly less glaring with superb play in the Kings' 3-1 victory at home Sunday that tied the Smythe Division semifinal

Rychel scored the go-ahead goal on a rebound in the second period. Stauber stopped 28 of 29 shots in his first playoff

STANLEY CUP

start. He will get another chance Tuesday night when the series resumes in Calgary.

"He was the goalie that I think he is," said the Kings' coach, Barry Melrose. "He came in in a tough situation and he showed great

Melrose placed his trust in Stauber over Kelly Hrudey, who started the first three games, as part of a series of changes de-signed to shake up the Kings.

Inserting Stanber was a good move, too, since moving players to different shifts had made no difference. The Kings' four offensive stars scored 141 goals in the regular season, yet none of them has been effective against Calgary.

Calgary outscored Los Angeles 14-6 in winning Games 2 and 3, but Game 4 was a tight-checking contest with plenty of pushing and shoving.

Calgary's Gary Roberts checked Dave Taylor from behind midway through the third and was hit with a game misconduct for the blow that broke Taylor's nose. Taylor, who missed 34 regular-season games with a concussion and recurring symptoms, returned late in the game.

Maple Leafs 3, Red Wings 2: In Toronto, the Maple Leafs completed a climb back from a 2-0 deficit behind the scoring of Dave Andreychuk, whose second goal of the game, at 4:47 of the third period, provided the winning margin.

Andreychuk outhustled the Red Wings for a loose puck, then swung to the side of the net and scored with his forehand on Detroit's goalie, Tim Cheveldae.

Detroit, on a power play, pulled Chevel-dae with 80 seconds left for a two-skater advantage. Yves Racine had a scoring chance but the Toronto rookie Felix Potvin made a great save. With 13 seconds left, Ray Sheppard fired a shot off a goal post. Canucks 3, Jets 1: In Winnipeg, Manito-



Goalie Felix Potvin stopped Detroit's Nicklas Lidstrom the hard way, with an assist from Jamie Macoon, as Toronto won, 3-2.

ba, Kirk McLean had several spectacular saves among the 29 shots he stopped as Vancouver moved within a game of climi-

nating Winnipeg.
Sergio Momesso scored what proved to be the game-winning goal at 3:18 of the second period, giving Vancouver a 2-0 lead.

JX (9) 1396 HL

ident. McMichael (5), Mercker (7), How

HOCKEY

Stanley Cup Playoffs

(Best of 7) SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Keith Tkachuk made it 2-1 at 8:48 of the second period, but Vancouver added insurance when Dana Murzyn scored into an empty net with 1:15 to play. That goal came seconds after McLean had made a sparkling save to frustrate Phil Housley's attempt at a

Blues 4, Blackhawks 3: In St. Louis, Chicago's season came to an end when Ed Belfour left the crease to try to track down the puck, but collided with the Blues' Brett Hull and could not get back in time to stop a weak shot from the left circle by Craig Janney at 10:43 of overtime. (AP, UPI)

Koosus City Chiefs: 3, Will Shields, 9, No.

Twins Must Punt Again As Tigers Roll On, 16-5

Steve Howe since July 4, 1983. Indians 6, Athletics 0: Felix Fer-

min had four hits and drove in two

runs, while Jose Mesa and Derek

Lilliquist allowed Oakland only three hits as the home team lost for

the eighth time in nine games.
Royals 3, Orioles 2: Brian
McRae tripled to lead off the bot-

AL ROUNDUP

tom of the first in Kansas City.

then bowled over catcher Chris Hoiles to score on George Brett's

grounder to first as a three-run in-

ning was enough to beat Baltimore.

fensive back, ran over Hoiles.

The Royals have made it a practice to run from third base every time the ball is put in play, and McRae, a high school football de-

The Orioles' Mike Devereaux

There are all sorts of ways to lose

He lost his 16th straight when

1963. The major-league record is 23, set by Clifton Curtis of the

when I go to the mound," said

Boston Braves of 1910-1911. "I'm trying not to think about it

16 straight, and Anthony Young

has found one more.

hitter to homer off Yankee reliever
Steve Howe since July 4, 1983.
Indians 6, Athletics 0: Felix Ferkeith Miller's throwing error.

and Cal Ripken hit consecutive tri- and Chicago's Alex Fernandez.

For Mets' Young,

16th Isn't Sweet

Even the Detroit Tigers are amazed at what they're seeing these

You just sit back and watch," Tony Phillips said after the Tigers ran up another football-like score in trouncing the Minnesota Twins.
16-5, on Sunday.

The Tigers, in their first threegame sweep in Minnesota since August 1972, outscored the Twins 45-10. Phillips. Chad Kreuter, Alan Trammell and Mickey Tettle-ton all homered Sunday, giving De-troit an 11-2 edge in that department in three days.

Detroit has won five in a row and 10 of 11. It leads the majors with 8½ runs per game; the NFL's Detroit Lions averaged 17 points per game last season. We knew we were capable of

scoring bunches of runs," Phillips said. "We've always felt like that, even for the last two years. We're never out of a game."

Detroit trailed, 5-1, before scor-

ing eight runs in the seventh inning and seven more in the eighth. No lead appears safe against the Tigers, as the Twins found after taking a four-run edge into the seventh inning.

Then starter Willie Banks left with a number on base, and Kreuter homered off Mark Guthrie. Phillips followed with a home run, Cecil Fielder hit an RBI double and Rob Deer blooped a two-run dou-

ble off Brett Merriman. In the eighth, Milt Cuyler hit a three-run double and Trammell ho-

Angels 2, Red Sox 1: California. playing at home, swept the threegame series and won its fifth overall when Tim Salmon homered with two out in the seventh to break a 1-

Scott Sanderson outpitched Roger Clemens as the Red Sox lost a fifth straight.

Yankees 10, Mariners 9: Mike Stanley homered and drove in four runs as New York won a highscoring game in Seattle a day after winning I-0 in 11 innings. After Pete O'Brien hit a grand slam for the Mariners in the third.

Stanley's three-run homer in the

fifth capped a four-run burst that

put New York ahead, 9-5. Tino Martinez, leading off the Mariners'

ninth, became the first left-handed

Horris, rb. Cleregon (91): 4 Horoce Copeland, wr. Miami (104).
Westington Redksins: 1, Tom Carter. db.

La Daniel.

SIDELINES

Notre Dame (17); 2. Regale Brooks, rb. Natre Dame (45); 3. Rick Hamilton, 15. Central Flor-

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS CONCACAF Third Room

COLLEGE

COLLEGE OF CHARLESTON—Named lerry Baker executive athletic director. HOUSTON—Named Bill Carr athletic di-

Young, who was 2-14 in 1992. "Those things can happen when you're a relief pitcher. They just

keep happening to me." Young, whose last victory was April 19, 1992, against Montreal, oitched two innings

throw was wild for an error.

Shipley led off the eighth with a single and moved to second on winning pitcher Tim Scott's sacrifice. Shipley's steal came as Ricky Gutierrez struck out, and he scored

- Brian Clough, who won two European Cup titles and numerous

Nottingham Forest, is retiring at

chairman, Fred Reacher, an-

est, next-to-last in the 22-team Pre-

mier League, is trying to stave off

year-old Belgian coach of Mar-

Sergi Bruguera of Spain defeated

Cedric Pioline of France, 7-6 (7-2),

6-0, to win the the Monte Carlo

Open in a final postponed from

Sunday and delayed another 90 minutes by rain Monday. (AP)

by a double-bogey with four holes left in regulation, birdied the fourth

hole of a playoff with Steve Elking-

ton to win the Greater Greensboro

Hockey goalies, as of Sept. 1, will be required to wear helmets instead

Rocco Mediate, nearly undone

nounced Monday.

For the Record

Craig Shipley stole third base and continued home on a throwing er-ror in the eighth inning Sunday in his signs to pitcher Sid Fernandez.

Cardinals 7. Braves 3: St. Louis roughed up visiting Atlanta's high-priced free agent. Greg Maddux, who gave up nine hits and four runs New York to give the San Diego Padres a 9-8 victory over the Meis. The Mets' record for consecutive losses is 18, set by Roger Craig in

in four innings.
Ozzie Smith and Todd Zeile each had three hits for the Cardinals. who scored three times in the first

NL ROUNDUP

on a double by Bernard Gilkey. singles by Gregg Jefferies and Zeile, and Ray Lankford's double. Hector Villanueva's leadoff homer in the second made it 4-0. Martins 11, Rockies 1: Junior

Felix hit a grand slam in an eightrun fourth inning in Denver as Florida won two of three games against Colorado in the series between the expansion learns.

In earlier games, reported in when catcher Charlie O'Brien's some Monday editions of the International Herald Tribune:

Cabs 2, Reds 1: Steve Buechele tripled in the tying run and scored on Jose Vizcaino's fourth straight single to as Chicago rallied in the

Pirates 7, Astros 2: Randy Tomlin allowed Houston only five hits for eight innings as Pittsburgh won at home. Andy Van Slyke's run-NOTTINGHAM. England (AP) scoring single and losing pitcher Mark Portugal's throwing error accolades in 18 years as manager of keyed a three-run fifth.

Giants 4, Expos 1: Bill Swift althe end of the season, the team's lowed only four hits in seven innings and scored the go-ahead run as San Francisco won in Montreal Pressure on Clough to step down to end the Expos' six-game winning has mounted in recent weeks. For- streak Phillies 5, Dodgers 2: Pete Inca-

viglia hit a two-run homer and demotion from England's top soc-cer division for the first time since drove in three runs as Philadelphia won at home to sweep three games from Los Angeles, which has lost Raymond Goethals, the 71- six straight.

scille, said in an interview to be published Tuesday in the weekly France-Football magazine that he will quit after the European Cup final against AC Milan on May 26 Better in Rome because of disputes with the team's owner, Bernard Tapie. (Reuters)

The Associated Press

ROME — Joe DiMaggio, 78, the baseball Hall of Famer, was forced to cancel a trip to his ancestral home in Sicily because of influenza, a spokesman said Monday.

John Salamone, who is accompanying DiMaggio on a goodwill visit to Italy sponsored by the Washington-based National Italian American Foundation, said DiMaggio went for a walk Monday.

"He's up and about and enjoying Rome." Salamone said, adding that DiMaggio was expected to attend an awards ceremony Tuesday, and would return to the United States

The former star of the New York Yankees, who arrived in Italy last Thursday, fell ill Saturday after attending a baseball game.

He had chest congestion and flu-

 Bob Verdi of the Chicago Tri-like symptoms and a doctor advised him to cancel his appointments.

He had planned a visit Sunday to Masters: It "surely reinforced Jack the small Sicilian town of Isola delle Femmine, where his parents ation of American golfers. That is, were born. The town had planned a big celebration for what would have been DiMaggio's first visit.

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Sunday's Line Scores

Chicago St. Louis Pivision

St. Louis 9 2 1 8—3

St. Louis 1 2 1 1—4

(St. Louis wise series, 6-6)

First Period—1, St. Louis, Huil 4 (Brown), 16:09 top); Second Period—2, Chicago, B.Suttar 1 (Chellos, Lormer), 3:09, 3, Chicago, B.Suttar 1 (Chellos, Lormer), 3:09, 3, Chicago, B.Suttar 1 (Chellos, Lormer), 3:09, 3, Chicago, B.Suttar 1, 17:146 (spi. 3, 5), 17:145 (spi. 3, 5), 17:147 (s onto, Jockson (1),
Ostroll 918 608 076-16 14 1
Minesola 589 122 608-5 8 5
Wells, Laiter (5), Hoos (7), MacDonold (8),
Mance (9) and Kreuner Banks, Guistrie (7),
Marrimon (7), Harrier (8), Aquillera (9) Orid
Harper, W.-Leffer, 1-1, L.-Guistrie 1-1,
IRS--Detroll, Tathoton (5), Kreutor (2), Phillios (2), Trummell (1), Minnesola, Packeti
id(4), Toronio

(Series 3-2)

First Period—None: Second Period—L. Deirait, Rennedy 1, 8:52, 2. Toronio, Andrewchak
3 (Lefebyre, Andreson), 10:08. 2. Toronio, Ocborne 1 (Zezel, Berg), Us:58. 4. Detroli. Coffey
1, 16:12: Third Period—5. Toronio, Andreychak 4 (Glimour, Anderson), 4:47. Shots 4a
soci—Detroli (on Potein) 11:16:10—29. Toronto (on Chaveldon) 16-7:11—28.
Smother Padation

Winshes 8 1 8—1 1 1—3 (Vencouver leads series, 3-1) 1 1—3 (Vencouver leads series, 3-1) 1 1—3 (Vencouver leads series, 3-1) 1 1—3 (Vencouver, Adoms 2 (Ronning, Linden), 2:16; Second Period—2, Voncouver, Momesso 1 (Nedved, Votk), 3:18, 3 40 (Ro. 1) 100 Nutez (8), Ederstey (7) and Seisboch.
W-Mass, 1-1, 1--S.Dovia, 9-2.
New York 809 391 606-30 11 6
Seattle 804 138 881-7 13 7
A.Witi,-Heaton (5), Montelessne (5), Habvon (5), Montelessne (5), Habvon (5), Montelessne (5), Habvon (5), Habvon (5), Habvon (5), Cherry (4), Higs-New York, Stonkey (1), Seattle, O'Brien (3), T.Mortinez (4).
Bosha 80 80 198-1 8 8
Colitorals 80 80 198-2 4 8
Colitorals 80 80 198-2 4 8
Ciertens and Penn, Melvin (5), Sanderson, Grabe (5) and Orton, W-Sentierson, 3-0, L.—Clements, 3-1, Su-Grabe (2), HRS-Colitorale, Satmon (4), Lovatio (1).

RATIONAL LEAGUE
Housse 818 10 808-2 5 2
Pittsbures 80 13 622-7 11 6
Portugol, Gradi (6), B Williams (8) and Serveis, Tomife, Beitnes (7) and Stonin, Newton (1), English 1-1, L. Portugol, 1-2, HR—Houston, Servicis (1), Sen Ergenters

Los Angeles (Series 2-2)

First Period—I, Colgary, Youne 3 ! Fisury, Moctinals), IS-3 (pp.) 2. Los Angeles, Zhilnik 2 ! NicSoriey, Donnelly 1 16:51 (pp.) 5-6
eage Period—3. Los Angeles, Rychel 2
(Sonsistrom, Syder), 4:42 Third Period—4.
Los Angeles Conscher 1 (Kurril, 19:54 (pn.)
Shels on gool—Colgary (on Stouber). 11-108—29. Los Angeles (on Resse) \$-155—29.

ton, Servois (1).
Son Francisco and 100 111-4 79 2
Mentreol 914 and 905-1 8 2
Swift, M., Lockson (8), Boch (9) and ManwarIng: Notinett, Francisco (8), Boch (9) and ManwarIng: Notinett, Francisco, Boch (1), Wetheland (1), Gardiner (7), Braw (9) and Fletcher, W.—Swift, 1L.—Notinet, 1-), Sv.—Beck (6), MRS—Son
Francisco, Books (5), Mart Williams (5), Manfredu, Weither (5). MONTE CARLO OPEN

THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE

Spapes
| Finel
| Serol Bruguero (11), Social dei, Gedric Pla| Brek, France, 74 (7-25, 6-4,
| DAYIES CUP Son Diego 228 949 415-9 10 0 New York 175 255 355-8 9 2 Elland, Garnez (6), Scatt (6), Harris (7) and

BASKETBALL

Youse (7), Markler (9) and Hundley, O'Brien (1). W-Scott; 2-0. L-Youne, 9-2. Se-Hart's (3). He-Sam Dieso, Terriel (3). Bell (5). Les Argeles 188 et 90 10s-2 5 2 Philodeliphia 32 ten 60s-6 6 9 Condictif. Wilson (-1), Martinez (-1), Dool (7) and Pouten, W-Greens, 2-0. L-Condictif. 9 3. Se-Williams (7). HR—Philodelphia, Incovistic (3). Affants 39 89 79:-7 8 8 31. Lests 310 90 72s-7 M 6 Modday, McMichael (5), Marker (7), How-Modday, McMichael (5), Mercker (7), Hovel (7), Redroston (8) and Berryhil; Olivers, Murchy (7), Perez (7), Smith (9) and Villianusva. W.—Olivores, 1-8. L.—Madday, 2-2. HRs.—Atlanta, Peruhetan (2). St. Louis, Villianusva (2). Florida 82 800 100-11 4 1 Calerate 800 900 250-1 6 2 Bowten, McClare (8), Hoffman (9) and Smitopa, Decker (8); B.Smith, Aldred (4), Blair (4), Woyne (6), S.Reed (8), Holmes (9) and Glarard, W.—Bowte, 2-1, L.—B.Smith, 1-3, HR.—Florida, Felix (4), WESTERN CONFERENCE

L 55 27 49 33 47 35 36 46 19 63 11 71 62 28 756 52 27 .671 51 31 .622 41 41 .520 37 40 .476 34 45 .415 25 57 .305 Philisboruh 8 3 1—1
New Jersey

(Philisboruh leads series, 3-1)

First Period—1, New Jersey, Richer I
(Driver, Stosimy), 5:22 (pp); Second Period—2, New Jersey, Richer I
(pp); Taked Period—3, New Jersey, CLDmisum: I (Niedemmeyer, Richer), 1:22 (pp), 4,
Philisboruh, K.Shevetts 2 (M.Lemieux, Toccharl), 3:28, 5, New Jersey, C.Lemieux 2 (Driver, Zalesokin), 19:24 (en). Spats on sodi—
—Philipburgh (on Terrent) 9:15.2—31. New
Jersey (on Borrosco) 14-67—27.

Compated Contentors

Seston 21 20 34 31—186 Mashinston 16 31 21 26— 74 Gamble 10-17 8-0 21, Lewis 6-9 2-2 14; Gag-

licitis-15-916-Johnson 6-144-14, Stewort 12-16-2-326, Reboonds-Boston 38 (McDonlef 9), Vitashington 57 (Guyllotta 11), Assista-Boston 22 (Douglas 12), Washington 25 (Price 7). ton 22 (Dougles 12), Westerstein 25 (Price 7). Chicago 25 18 22 19–44 New York 25 18 22 34–89 Gront 7-121-1 15.Jondon 10-28 1-22; Smith5-11-54 15. Ewing 6-14 19-12 22, Stories 8-12-6 22. Rebessings—Chicago 48 (S.Williams 9). New York 51 (Ewing 12). Assistas—Chicago 19 (Jor-don 7). New York 22 (Rivers 7).

don 77: New York 22 (Rivers 71.

Philadelphia 31 21 27 24—102

Gleveland 22 23 25 22—167

Howkins 13-18 3-3 34. Gilliom 7-9 5-5 19;

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31 [Hornocek 12]. Cleveland 77 [Price 7]. Alenesots 29 K.Molone 7-10 8-8 22, J.Mo

24 25 25 25—113 27 27 28 29—113 K.Molone 7-16 8-5 22, J.Atolone 10-18 4-6 24;
Person 7-19 8-5 22, Williams 8-11 10-10 29, Rehouses—1/10-14 8 (Corbin 7), Allanesoto 59 (Spencer 11), Assists—Urah 24 (Stocklon 12), Allanesoto 27 (Williams 12), New Jersey 27 28 36 19—119 Detroit 37 33 25 24—116 Atornis 13-24 2-2 25, Coleman 8-17 7-8 23; Dumora 71-77 1-2 24, Polyvice 11-77 5-5 27, Rehouses—New Jersey 48 (Coleman 16), Detroit 40 (Polymice 13), Assists—New Jersey 24 (Robinson 5), Defroit 27 (Thomas 10).

Sacitie 32 25 25—189
Golden Statje 35 28 32 24—119
Porvion 7-13 5-7 19, Johnson 6-16 7-7 22;
Hardowary 13-26 19-11 41, Sperceell 17-18 2-22.
Reboonds—Secritie 54 (Kemp 10), Golden
State 62 (Hill Id), Assists—Seattle 27 (Borros
8), Golden State 29 (Hardowary 18).
Pertiand 25 27 24 36—122
LA Cityper's 24 33 38—123
Duckworth 6-10 3-4 15, Nurror 6-14 3-3 16.
Robothson 7-13 1-2 16/2 Vandewayte 8-14 2-3 18.
Vought 11-19 5-6 27, Rebeards—Portland 55 (197).

(Murroy B), Los Angeles 49 (Vough) 13). As-

(Murray B), Los Angeles 4? (Vought 13), Assists—Portiond 25 (Strictiond 10), Los Angeles 32 (M.Lockson 8).

Heustoe 32 23 25 25 8—117
Son Antonto 30 25 27 24 10—119
Olojervon 17-28 44 38, Garland 69 44 16;
Robinson 11-23 35 25. Ellis 7-14 5-3 20. Rehoends—Houston 46 (Olojuvon 13), Son Antonio 43 (Robinson 13). Assists—Houston 26 (Garland 4), Son Antonio 27 (Johnson 12).

Phoesix 29 34 27 28—118
Denver 30 32 29 29—129
Midjerie 7-14 3-4 20. Dumos 10-14 5-7 25; Multonio 5-12 10-10 20. Jockson 11-21 0-0 22. Pock
8-14 4-4 22. Rehegada—Phoenta 48 (Barklev 10), Denver 56 (Mutombo 14), Assists—Phoenix 28 (Alinge 7), Denver 24 (Pock 7).

The PLAYOFFS
Best-of-5 First Reund Storting Thersday
New Jersey of Cleveland
Charlotte of Beston
LA. Cilpoers of Houston
San Timp Friday
Indiana of New York
Allanta of Chicogo
Utoh of Scottle
LA. Lokers of Phoenix

FOOTBALL

chian State (67). Befficio Billis: 1. Thomas Smith, db. North Carolina (28): 2. John Parvella, dl. Hebraska (25): 4. Russell Capeland, wr. Mentoble State

Cancels Bearins 1, Corns Canway, etc., Southern Col (7); 2, Carl Simpson, dl. Fiorido Stote (35); 3. Chris Gedney, te. Syrocuse (6)); 4. Todd Perry, e. Kenlucky (97); 4. Alvent Boker, lb. Louistono Tech (100); 4. Albert Forstend, de. Boylor (112).

rerust, de. Boynor (112).
Cinclandi Baseatz: 1, John Coveland, de.
Alabama (5); 2, Yony McGee, le. Michigan
(37); 2, Steve Trour, Ib, Onio State (59); 3, Ty
Parten, di, Arizono (43); 4, Marcello Simmans, db. Southern Methodist (70). Clevalund Browns: 1, Steve Everitt, c, Alich-Igon (14): 2, Don Postmen, de, Florida Stote (42): 3 Michael Caldwell, to, Aliddle Tennossee Stole (83). Dalias Cowboys: 2. Kevin Williams, wr. Miomi (46); 2, Darrin Smith, Ib. Miami (54); 3, Mike Middieton, db. Indiana (84); 4, Derrick

Aliza Avadiciron. db. Indicing (84); 4, Derrick Lossic, To, Alobamo (94); 4, Ron Stone, ct. Baston College (96). Denver Bracces: 1, Den Williams, de, Tole-do (11); 2, Glyn Milburn, rb, Stanford (43); 3. Rondell Jones. db. North Corolling (89); 4. Josen Elem, k. Hawell (70); 4. Jeff Robinson.

de, Idaha (98). Detroit Lioss: 2. Ryon McNell, db. Mi (33); 2. Antonio London, ib, Alaborno (62) Mita Cometon, c, West Virginia (68). **ESCORTS & GUIDES** Herald Eribune.

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Is Retiring as Manager

Dame (45): 1, Rick Hamilton, 15, Central Flor-ida (71): 1, Ed Bunn, p. Texas-El Paso (60): 4, Sterling Paimer, de, Florido State (101).

SECOND TEST

Stote (39): 4, Russell Write, Ro. Camorina (73).
Milami Dolphjas: 1. O.J. McDuffle, wr. Perin Stale (25): 3, Terry Kirby, rb., Virginio (78): 4, Ronnie Bradford, db. Colorado, (185).
Milassadar Vikings: 1, Robert Smille, rb. Chlo State (71): 2, Qudry Ismall, wr. Syrocuse (52): 3, John Geruk, el, Penn Slote (57): 3, Gilbert Brown, dl. Konsos (79): 4, Ashley Sheopord, fb. Clemson (106).
Mew Employd Patriols: 1, Draw Bledson, db., Washington Stale (1): 2, Chris Slode, de, Virginio (31): 2, Todd Ruccl, el, Penn State (51): 2, Vincent Brisby, wr., NE, Lautsiano (56): 4, Cerwin Brown, db. Alichigan (110).
New Orleans Saints: 1, Willia Roof, ol, Louisiano (53): 4, Cerwin Brown, db. Alichigan (110).
New Orleans Saints: 1, Willia Roof, ol, Louisiano (53): 4, Cerwin Brown, db. Alichigan (110).
Siero Tech (8): 1, Irv Smith, te, Notre Dome (53): 4, Lorenzo Neol, rb, Frenco State (89): 4, Derek Brown, rb, Nebroska (199). BASEBALL

Derek Brown, rh. Nebroska (199). New York Glanfs: 2. Michael Strahan, de. Texas Southern (49): 3. Marcus Buckley, ib. Texas Southern (49): 4. Greg Bishop, of. Pacific New York Jets; 1, Marvin Jones, lb. Florido State (4); 2. Coleman Rudolph, de, Georgia Tech (36); 4. David Ware, at, Virginia (88). Philadelphia Eagles: FOOTBALL 1, Lester Holmes, t, Jackson State (19); 1,

Philadelphia Eseles:

1. Laster Holmes, L. Juckson Stale (19); 1.
Leanard Renfro, dt, Colorado (24); 2. Victor Bolley, wr. Missouri (50); 3. Derrick Frezier, dt. Texas A&A (75); 3. ABite Reid, db. North Carolino Stale (77).
Phoesist Cardinots: 1. Gorrison Hearst, rt. Georgio (3); 7. Ernest Dive, I. South Carolino (10); 2. Ben Colemon, I. Wake Forest (22); 4. Randal Macre, ft. Phisburg State, Kon, (67).
Pittsburgh Steelers: 1. Dean Flyures, db. Colorado (23); 2. Chad Brown, ib. Colorado (41); 2. Andre Hostinos, wr. Georgia (76); 4. Kavin Henry, de. Mississippi State (108).
Som Diese Charters: 1. Dear Fine Gordon, db. Stanford (22); 2. Natrane Aleans, rb. North Carolino (41); 3. Jue Cocaza, g. Michigan (46); 4. Kavin Les Johnson, de. Arkonsos (95); 4. Lawis Bush, ib. Washington State (97).
Som Francisco Gers: 1. Dono Stubblefield, df. Korsos (26); 1. Todd Keily, de. Tennessee (27); 2. Adrign Herrdy, db. NW Loodsinon (48); 4. Dono Wells, ib. Kentucky (85).
Tampa Bay Boczaneżnie: 1. Eric Curry, de. Alabama (4); 2. Demetrius Dußos, ib, Natre Donne (34); 3. Lamor Thomas, wr. Alacel

CRACKET

aecord TEST
West Indies vs. Pekistos. Third Day
Sunday, is Bridgetown, West Indies.
West Indies 1st Innings 455
Pokiston 1st Innings 221
Pokiston 2nd Innings 113-3
Manday rest day. (103).

Los Angeles Raiders: 1. Patrick Bales, db., Texas A&M (12); 3. Billy Joe Hobert, ab., Washington (58); 3. James Trapp. db. Cleroson (72).

Los Angeles Roms: 1. Jerome Settis, rb., Natre Dome (10); 2. Tray Drayton, te., Penn State (39); 3. Russell White, rb., California (73).

SOCCE SOC

TRANSACTIONS

BASERALL
American League
MINNESOTA—Pul Scati Leius, Infielder,
on 15-day disobled list, Recalled George Tsomis, pitcher, from Portland, PCL.
N.Y. YANKEES—Activated Mike With,
Pitcher, from 15-day disobled list. Optioned
Sam Militella, pitcher, to Columbus. IL.
Notianal League
PiTTSBURGH—Pul John Condetaria,
pitcher, on 15-day disobled list. Recalled Rich
Robertson, Pitcher, from Buffolo, AA.
ST. LOUIS—Sen) Brian Jardan, putfielder,
to Louisville, AA, Recalled Stan Rover, Infledder, from Louisville.

PHOENIX-They will not motch the ofter CINCINNATI-Extended contract of Law

rector.

KENTUCKY—Pyernoted Bitty Danovan, sessistant basketboti coach, to associate basketboti coach, to associate basketboti coach and Delray Brooks, recruiting coardinator, to assistant basketboti coach.

JAMES MADISON—Named Tyrone Dison wide receivers coach and Pete Russell tight ends coach.

MANHATTAN—Named Dan Mecco men's and women's track and lield coach, effective July 1.

MANNAI I AM-Named pan Mecco men's and women's frack and fleid coach, effective July 1.

MASSACHUSETTS—Named Joe Mallen Reckey coach.

MIAMI, OHIO—Named Herb Sendek bas-kelball coach.

Nicklaus's theory about this generthey are better at banking than

bune on Chip Beck's conservative strategy in the final round of the

of face masks, the International Hockey Federation said. (Reuters) Quotable

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Page 8)

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As staged by McAnuff, that anger is present but the story is kept firmly rooted in its own time, from the 40s to the early

'60s. The slide projections that drive the

production design at first re-create in black-and-white the London of the blitz.

then spill into the vibrant Pop Art imagery of pinball machines, early Carnaby Street

and Andy Warhol paintings before return-

ing to black-and-white for televised crowd

images that recall the early British rock explosion as witnessed on "The Ed Sulli-

Cilento's compact dances similarly advance from wartime jitterbugging to the '50s sock-hopping of early rock 'n' roll

movies to evocations of the mod antics of

"A Hard Day's Night" and its imitators in the '60s. But the highly sophisticated the-atrical style of this "Tommy." which co-

alesces as a continuous wave of song,

scenes, kaleidoscopic design and dance, owes everything to musical-theater inno-

vations unknown until the mid-1970s.

include the relatively stodgy "Big River" and "A Walk in the Woods," shrewdly

turns to examples set by such directors as Harold Prince, Michael Bennett and Rob-

When the time comes for the entire

company to advance on the audience to sing the soaring final incantation — "Lis-

tening to you I get the music / Gazing at

you I get the heat" — "Tommy" has done what rock 'n' roll can do but almost never

does in the theater; reawaken an audi-

ence's adolescent feelings of rebellion and

But reflecting the passage of time and

Townshend's own mature age of 47, this

version takes a brave step further, con-cluding with a powerful tableau of recon-

ciliation that lifts an audience of the 1990s

Who in "My Generation," its early hit single. A quarter-century or so later, Townshend hasn't got old so much as

grown up, into a deeper view of humanity

excursions into nostalgia, "Tommy" is the first musical in years to feel completely

alive in its own moment. No wonder that

for two hours it makes the world seem

"Tommy" immediately broke a Broad-

way record. The show's press representa-

tive, Adrian Bryan Brown, said that by

5:15 P. M. the day after it opened box-

office and Tele-Charge sales had sur-passed the sales record of \$396,709 set by

"Guys and Dolls" last April.

Far from being another of Broadway's

nthinkable in the late 1960s.

"Hope I die before I get old," sang The

allow them open-throated release.

out of its seats.

young.

■ A Record Set

McAnuff, whose past Broadway works

van Show."

ART BUCHWALD

The Living Industry

about health care in this country." Peter Connole told me. "The reason health care costs so much is that people don't want to die."

I said. "That's a given, but I don'i understand what it's got to do with the spiraling costs of medi-

"In days by Americans did not have the option. They júst died at

home or on the golf course, and Buchwald everyone at the funeral parlor agreed that it was 'God's' Nowadays citizens insist on staying alive no matter what it costs the

taxpayers."
"I guess you can't blame them."

"The truth is." Connole continued, "that the medical profession hasn't failed us. If anything - it's too successful. Physicians can perform miracles to keep someone breathing until that person is in his or her 90s. Just watch Willard Scott on the 'Today' show when he announces someone's 100th birthday. He used to spend all week digging up five candidates. Now he has thousands to choose from. This all comes from medical breakthroughs, and someone has to pay

"Meaning you and me?"
"Would you allow a loved one to go to heaven when you know that "No. But as I see it, those who

Austria Tobacco Sellers **Protest Proposed Curbs**

VIENNA - About 2,000 tobacco sellers gathered in front of the federal chancellery Monday to protest planned measures to reduce eigarette consumption.

Seventy percent of the country's tobacco shops closed Monday. A law, recently proposed by the minister of health, Michael Ausserwinkler, bans tobacco advertising and strong eigarettes.

WASHINGTON — "They can afford the medical insurance don't tell you the real truth get to live and those who can't pay get to live and those who can't pay will never make it to the 'Today' show. Clinton wants to make sure that all people have access to life. liberty and the pursuit of seniorcitizen discounts on airplanes."

> "I thought that with greater volume costs would go down, but in this country the price keeps going

Connole explained. "That's because in order to keep someone alive it takes a much larger team. In the past when everyone said byebye at 65, one doctor and one nurse were involved. These days hundreds of people are present - from skilled surgeons to the hospital cooks who prepare your salt-free meals. All these folks have to be compensated for their skills because each of them plays a role in keeping the patient alive. That's where the money goes — that and the profits hospitals make on their parking lots."

"So every time we see Willard Scott announcing someone's 100th birthday, it's going to cost all of

Connole nodded. "The greatest mistake the country made was to develop lifesaving methods for the population without setting aside the funds for their continued care. What I resent is that Hillary and her gang of 3,400 health experts won't level with the public. They should warn everyone that if medical advances continue at this pace. nobody's going to die and nobody will be able to pay for everyone's

There must be a better solution to the problem than that. Maybe Willard Scott could hold a telethon every morning and people could pledge money to keep everyone breathing, or perhaps we could have a surcharge tax for anyone who lives past 85."

Connole said, "I would rather open gambling casinos in hospital wards and let the winnings pay for people's medical care. We would have slot machines in the halls all the way to the operating rooms. The most important thing that Hillary has to do now is tell the American people that there is no such thing as a free heart transplant on the Willard Scott show."

'Tommy' Makes the World Seem Young

By Frank Rich

New York Times Service

New YORK — The Broadway musical has never been the same since rock 'n' roll stole its audience and threw it into an identity crisis.

For three decades, from the moment "Meet the Beatles" usurped the supremacy of such Broadway pop as "Helio, Dolly!," the commercial theater has desperately tried to win back the young (without alienating their elders) by watering down rock music, simulating rock music and ripping off rock music.

A result has been a few scattered hits over the years, typified by "Hair" and "Jesus Christ, Superstar," most of which have tarned the rock 'n' roll revolution. Until now. "Tommy," the stunning new stage adaptation of the 1969 rock opera by the British group The Who, is at long last the authentic rock musical that has eluded Broadway for two generations.

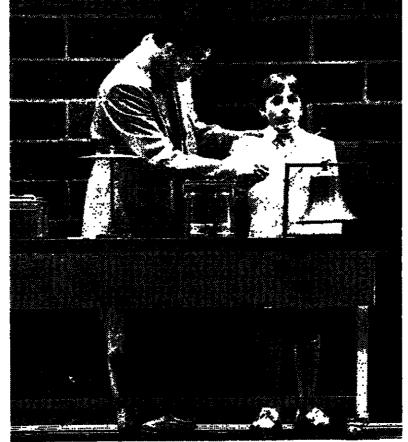
A collaboration of its original principal author, Pete Townshend, and director Des McAnuff, this show is not merely an enter-tainment juggernaut, riding at full tilt on the visual and musical highs of its legendary pinball iconography and irresistible tunes, but also a surprisingly moving re-suscitation of the disturbing passions that made "Tomniy" an emblem of its era.

In the apocalyptic year of 1969, "Tommy" was the unwitting background music for the revelation of the My Lai massacre, the Chicago Seven trial, the Charles Manson murders.

Those cataclysmic associations still re-verberate within the piece, there to be tapped for The Who's generation, even as the show at the St. James is so theatrically fresh and emotionally raw that newcomers to "Tommy" will think it was born yester-

In a way, it was. Though the voices and pit band of this "Tommy" faithfully repro-duce the 1969 double album, adding merely one song ("I Believe My Own Eves"), a few snippets of dialogue and some extended passages of underscoring, the production bears no resemblance to The Who's own concert performances of the opera (which culminated in an appearance at the Metropolitan Opera House in 1970) or to Ken Russell's pious, gag-infested 1975 film adaptation.

Instead of merely performing the songs or exploiting them as cues for general riffs of dance and psychedelia, the evening's creators, who also include the choreographer Wayne Cilento and some extraordinary multimedia artists led by the brilliant set designer John Arnone, use their singing actors to flesh out the drama of "Tommy." Better still, they excavate the fable's



Tom Flynn, left, and Buddy Smith in "Tommy."

meaning until finally the opera's revised conclusion spreads catharsis like wildfire through the cheering house.

Both the story and its point are as sim-ple as "Peter Pan" (with which "Tommy" shares its London setting). The show's eponymous hero is a boy who is stricken deaf, dumb and blind at the age of 4 after watching his father return from a World War II prisoners' camp to shoot his mother's lover.

Tommy's only form of communication proves to be his latent wizardry at pinballs, a talent that soon turns him into a media sensation. As played by Michael Cerveris with the sleek white outfit, dark shades and narcissistic attitude of a rock star, the grown-up Tommy is nearly every modern child's revenge fantasy come true: the untouchable icon who gets the uncritical adulation from roaring crowds that his despised parents never gave him at home. in this telling. Tommy is often played

simultaneously by two child actors (repre-senting him at ages 4 and 10) in addition to Schung nim at ages 4 and 10 in addition to Cerveris. Young Tommy's totemic, recur-ring cry of yearning — "See me, feel me, touch me, heal me" — flows repeatedly between inner child and grown man, giving piercing voice to the eternal childhood psychic aches of loneliness and loveless-

It is this primal theme, expressed with devastating simplicity in Townshend's score and lyrics, that has made "Townry"

timeless, outlasting The Who itself (which disbanded in 1982).

Yet it is the evil of the authority figures the hero must overcome —a distant father (Jonathan Dokuchitz), a dismissive mother (Marcia Mitzman), a sexually abusive Uncle Ernie (Paul Kandel) and various fascistic thugs — that also makes "Tom-my" a poster-simple political statement reflecting the stark rage of the Vietnam

PEOPLE

Sex Abuse Expert Says Mia's Tape Is Flawed

Woody Allen-Mia Farrow custody fight, said Monday that a videotape made by Farrow of her daughter Dylan's account of being sexually abused by Allen was "flammed Males." Anne Meltzer, a psychologist who has testified at more than 200 trials. said the videotape was the first in her experience ever produced by a parent. Meltzer, testifying in state Supreme Court in Manhatian, also said it was "unusual" for a child to talk about molestation soon after it happens.

Fumihiko Maki. a Japanese architect celebrated for the refined detailing of his large civic buildings, is the recipient of the Pritzker Architecture Prize for 1993. The award was announced Monday by Jay A. Pritzker, president of the Hyatt Foundation, which established the secondarion of the Stability of the St lished the prize in 1979. Maki is 64. and lives in Tokyo.

Dana Carvey pulled no punches in his final celebrity impersonation as a regular on "Saturday Night Live," making a graphic allusion to a phone conversation between Prince Charles and Camilla Parker Bowles. The spoof was based on published transcripts of secretly taped telephone calls between Britain's heir to the throne and Parker-Bowles. Imitating the prince's voice wasn't tough for Carvey, who has built his career with impersonations of George Bush, Ross Perot and Johnny Carson.

The actor and peace activist Ed-ward James Olmos has applied for a permit to carry a concealed weapon. His application will be considered next week by the Los Angeles Police Commission, but commanding officer Richard Dameron told a Los Angeles paper that he is recom-mending it be rejected. Olmos, known for his work in the TV series "Miami Vice" and the films "Blade Runner" and "American Me," indicated on the application that he fears for his safety.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED Appears on Page 8

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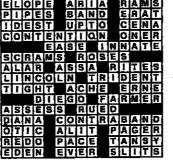
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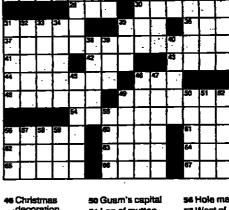
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D New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleska.

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THE LAST PANDA

By George B. Schaller. 291 pages. \$24.95. University of Chicago Press.

Reviewed by Devra G. Kleiman F OR the moment, let's assume

that you are the mayor of a big city. During a trade visit to China you are offered a pair of giant pandas for exhibit at your zoo. After returning home, you excitedly call your local zoo to announce the news of the extraordinary coup. To your surprise, the zoo director does not immediately congratulate you, but agitatedly mutters something about panda conservation. So, what's the problem? Having

a pair of giant pandas on display is

Super Bowl. And at this moment. the Chinese are actively seeking zoos (as many as 30, according to Schaller) that want to rent pandas. China also benefits, receiving about a \$1 million per year in hard day's reality, this intensive fundcurrency for every panda pair on loan outside China.

As it turns out, the giant panda seems to be the loser in this moneymaking venture. In fact, as George Schaller, the renowned biologist and conservationist, so eloquently points out in his new book, "The Last Panda," the more interest there is in giant panda biology and conservation, the closer to extinction they edge. And no person or organization is

exempt from behaving with pure self-interest when presented with the possibility of acquiring giant pandas, or the rights to some part of their biology.

Schaller's book is a mix of natural history and the politics of conservation, and it makes for compel-Schaller's book represents to-

raising for giant panda conservation (ironically using classical Western techniques) by the Chinese may well be the death knell for the species. Greater interest is fueling greater demand for live captive pandas, and the publicity has also resulted in greater peaching of pandas. Panda pelts are available and in demand on the black market for \$3,000 to \$10,000 each. Previously raised money has built research stations and captive facilities, but done less to stop poaching and de-

forestation. Can the future of the giant panda be helped by captive breeding? Although zoos have saved several species from extinction and can probably contribute to the giant panda's survival, the 100 giant pandas currently in breeding facilities and zoos do not have a self-sustaining population - deaths outnumber births. and there continues to be an infusion of pandas from the wild.

BOOKS

But is a captive panda in a cage the same as a panda living out its natural life in the montane bamboo forests of western China? Schaller strongly argues no, but may be in a minority. Many Chinese and Westem biologists firmly believe that humans can improve upon nature. This results in, for example, a preference for using artificial insemination over natural breeding to propagate pandas, an approach that leads to minimal attention being devoted to developing manage ural breeding which, not surpris-

getting a panda pregnant.

kin's "Tribes

During the period of the mid-1980s when some bamboo species in parts of the panda's range flow-

Tommy Koh. Singapore's ambas

"It is a fascinating account of the

diasporas of the Jews, British, Chi-

nese, Indians etc. There is, unfortu-

nately, a dark side to the story which Kotkin does not tell. The

revival of tribalism can lead to the

kind of bloodbath which we are

witnessing in Bosnia."
(Michael Richardson, IHT).

ty resulted in millions of dollars ing spent "rescuing" pandas in the belief that humans knew better what the pandas wanted and needered, set seed and died, a crisis ed to survive. Never mind that

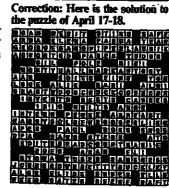
sador-at-large, is reading Joel Kot-

mentality and considerable publici-

there are usually two species of bamboo available in most habitats and that giant pandas evolved with and are adapted to the fact that bamboo dies off infrequently. Schaller indicates that more than

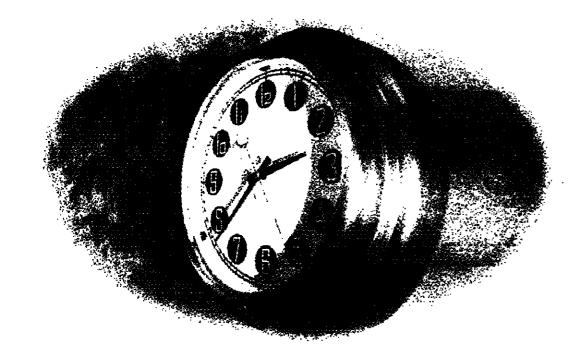
100 giant pandas (possibly as much as 10 percent of the population) were lured into captivity (ironically using cooked meat, which pandas do not eat in nature), and of these approximately one-third stayed to occupy newly constructed cages, one-third died and one-third were released back into the wild. It is frightening to read how little

progress there seems to have been in giant panda conservation during the past decade. And to realize how much panda conservation efforts are fueled by self-interest rather than an appreciation for the species's right to survive. Moreover, we in the West cannot impose our



value system on other cultures and be successful in our endeavors, however right-minded we think we

Devra G. Kleiman, assistant derector for research at the National



Now good news can travel even faster.





